

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Mo. Bot. Garden
1912

1911

Presented to the L. H. Bailey Hortorium
by the Missouri Botanical Garden, 1972.

GROWN IN
THE CAROLINA MOUNTAINS
4000-6000 FT. ELEVATION

GRANDFATHER MOUNTAIN, 5978 FT.
THE GREAT FLAME-COLORED
AZALEA (A. LUTEA) IN
FOREGROUND, SEE PAGE 12

WHERE KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS ARE GROWN

Highlands Nursery, under ideal natural conditions at 3,800 feet elevation in the Southern Alleghenies produces absolutely **hardy stock for latitudes as far north as Ottawa, Canada.**

Salem Branch Nursery carries specimen plants, and is a distributing point for New England.

Specialties Rhododendrons, Azaleas Kalmias, Leucothoes, Galax, Rare Ericaceæ Lilies, Trilliums, and the largest general collection of Hardy Native American Plants in existence. Carload shipments for mass planting.

Landscape Department. Planting plans made and executed. Wild gardens, woodland under planting, bog and water gardens, rockeries. Broad-leaved Evergreen effects. Formal gardens a specialty. See page 13.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner, Salem, Mass.

Rhododendron and Freight Information

My facilities for growing and collecting are approached by none, and the quality of my stock cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Hundreds of carloads of my plants, now growing and flourishing in many of the leading estates and public parks in America, conclusively show the value of twenty-five years' experience.

To save freight charges, to northern points only, I ship carload lots of **Rhododendron maximum** and **Kalmia latifolia** from special supplies in the Pennsylvania mountains, but to all southern points, shipments are made from the southern mountains, **the best clumps coming from the South. Rhododendron Catawbiense and R. punctatum** grow only in the southern mountains.

Always buy "per plant"—you then know what you are getting, or ought to get. As a bait to catch orders, certain dealers in **R. maximum**, collected in Pennsylvania, offer "by the car" at low rates. Usually such cars contain about one-half to one-fourth of a real carload; you thus pay a high cost per plant, and high freight rate per plant. A full car contains from 40 to 1,000 clumps, **according to size.**

The freight rate per car, from Pennsylvania points to eastern and northern points generally, is from \$25 to \$45. From North Carolina to similar points, the rate is from \$60 to \$100 per car, depending, in part, on car's contents. **My cars are always packed to the limit**, unless otherwise ordered.

At **Highlands Nursery**, 3,800 feet elevation in the high North Carolina mountains, in Mitchell county, I have the largest collection of strictly Hardy American Plants—and especially Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias and Andromedas—in existence. Over 100 acres and 600 species of native plants.

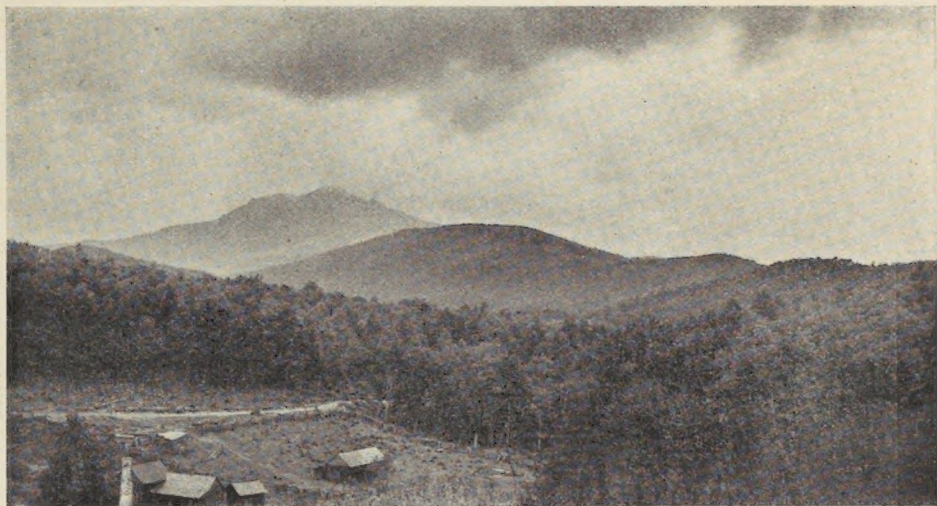
At **Salem Branch, Salem, Mass.**, is kept a fine stock of large specimen clumps, mostly budded. Car shipments are made from both Nurseries. Salem Nursery price-list, sent on request.

WRITE FOR CARLOAD INFORMATION.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner, Salem, Mass.

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Grandfather (5,968 feet) and Grandmother (5,000 feet) Mountains from point near Highlands Nursery

A Quarter-Century Story of Wild Flowers

At the summit of the Southern Appalachian Mountains and on the slopes of the famous Grandfather Mountain, towering 5,978 feet into the clouds, in a region of grand natural beauties and almost Alpine climate, is located Highlands Nursery, a unique wild plant and flower-garden.

Here the thermometer often drops in winter to 10° to 15° Fahr. below zero, while in summer 80° is unusually warm. Highlands Nursery itself at 3,800 feet altitude, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Linville River, a clear, cold, tumbling mountain trout stream, and on its grounds are to be found every variety of soil condition, making congenial surroundings for the wild shrubs and flowers that find a home here.

A Half-Acre Beginning

From a small half-acre beginning, just twenty-five years ago, on which were less than a thousand plants in seventeen species, offered for sale in a small four-page circular, has grown a "Wild-Flower" establishment of over 100 acres in extent on which are grown some 600 species of Hardy Native Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs, Ferns, Vines, Herbaceous Perennials and Bog, Water and Insectivorous Plants. Single species are grown by tens of thousands.

Native vs. Exotic Plants

When we started, "American Plants" were not planted and were in fact quite unknown to Americans, though sought for and highly prized in the best English and Continental gardens.

We feel justly proud of the work we have accomplished in making our Native Plants known and used, for, while a few years ago they were almost entirely excluded from American parks, lawns and gardens, they are now planted by hundreds of thousands, and appreciated and enjoyed as never before. Each year sees them better known, more widely planted and more loved by those to whom natural rather than exotic effects appeal, and who desire permanent finished planting rather than the unfortunate replanting continually required where the so-called "cultivated" plants are used exclusively.

New Introductions

The exquisite *Azalea vaseyi* and that most beautiful of all American evergreens, the Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*), both just discovered, were our first introductions. Since then we have introduced to general use, either new or little known, the Flame-colored Azalea (*Azalea lutea*), *Azalea arborescens*, the American Camellia (*Stuartia pentagyna*), *Rhododendron catawbiense* and *R. punctatum*, *Leucothoe catesbaei*, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*, Fraser's Southern Fir (*Abies fraseri*), the Carolina and Gray's Lilies, the exquisite little Shortia, *Galax aphylla*, *Sarracenia catesbaei*, and dozens of others.

Why Successful

No small part of this success is due to the fact that these wild plants have been carefully transplanted and **made ready for safe planting by the buyer**, and the use of cheap "collected stock" lately so freely exploited by imitators, discouraged. The best and not the cheapest has been my persistent aim, and thousands of the finest estates and public grounds owe their charm and

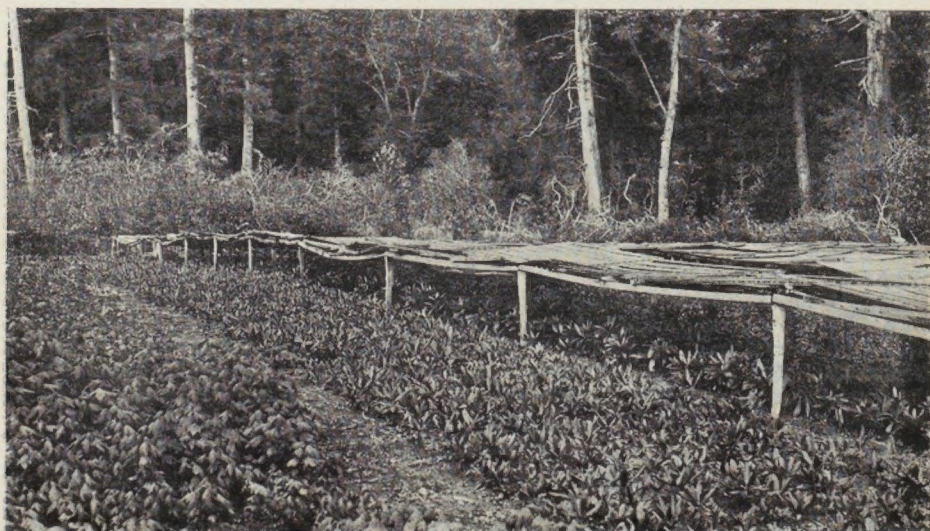


Linville River, overhung with Rhododendron and Kalmia. "A clear, tumbling mountain trout stream."

beauty to this fact. Besides this, nowhere else in America, perhaps, is such a wealth of beautiful wild flowering shrubs and plants as in the Carolina mountains, and here soil and climate combine to make ideal conditions for growing not realized elsewhere on the continent.

Highlands Nursery is not content with this record, but will continue to lead, giving to American gardens the finest of our wonderful wild plants and flowers.

In this Catalog you will find illustrated and described the beautiful hardy American Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, Leucothoes and Andromedas, which I grow by hundreds of thousands, in plants from the small seedlings to large clumps with hundreds of buds. Besides this is a full collection of rare native trees and shrubs, vines, ferns, insectivorous and bog plants, hardy cacti and herbaceous perennials for all parts of the garden or estate. There are plants for dry spots or shady locations, for the formal or wild garden, for city grounds or for forest plantations. The following pages will have at least something of real interest to the lover of wild flowers and beautiful home grounds.



Highlands Nursery. Beds where Rhododendrons, Kalmias and Andromedas are grown by tens of thousands

Grown in the Carolina Mountains



Rhododendron catawbiense massed around colonial building in Salem, Mass. Low ferns, violets, and evergreens for edgings. Planted by Harlan P. Kelsey

The Successful Rhododendron Bed

SIMPLE RULES AND SURE RESULTS

The highest ambition of the plant-lover is to have a successful bed of Rhododendrons, together with other ericaceæ and flowering plants that naturally go with them. How few succeed is well known. Many, discouraged by the imagined or heard-of difficulties, never even make the attempt. And yet, under average conditions, success is as simple and sure as with ordinary shrubs. It is a question of **doing just the right thing, before, during and after planting.**

NATURE KNOWS BEST. Rhododendrons—and I include under this term Azaleas, Kalmias, Leucothoes, and other ericaceous genera and similar native (and exotic) plants—grow naturally in shady, damp situations, being **surface feeders with fine hair-like rootlets.** Plainly, therefore, dry, hard ground or drought checks growth or kills outright; nature provides against this; **yet how many gardeners do?**

FIRST, EXCAVATE THE BED. A deep, porous soil prevents drought; excavate 2 to 3 ft. or more and see that in clay soils good drainage is provided, so that water will not stagnate in the bottom and make "sour ground."

MATERIAL FOR THE BED. Rhododendrons live largely on vegetable mold and humus; therefore, fill in with a mixture of leaf-mold, rich loam, field sods, swamp muck or peat, with one-tenth sharp sand and one-tenth at least of **well-rotted manure.** The center of the bed should be raised above surrounding ground from 6 to 12 inches or more, according to diameter of beds and elevation of nearby features.

PLANTING. Plant same depth as before (shown by earth line on "collar" of stem) and firmly press soil around roots with foot, but don't pack earth too solid—**Rhododendrons are not telegraph poles.** Lilies and other bulbs and smaller ground-covering species should be planted after the larger plants are all in and properly spaced.

THE GREAT SECRET. Mulch, and yet mulch again, all the year round. This is the great Rhododendron secret. As soon as planted, cover the **entire surface** of the ground with a vegetable mulching—preferably hardwood leaves—to the **depth of a foot** when reasonably well packed.



Rhododendron maximum massed by Mr. Kelsey under forest trees



Maximum Catawbiense Punctatum
Types of Rhododendron leaves showing comparative sizes

Never remove this mulching, but let it **remain the year round**, and every fall add a new layer of similar depth. A foot of leaves in the fall means but a half-inch or so of humus the coming season—the future food of the Rhododendrons or Azaleas. A dressing of loam and well-rotted manure should be used to hold down the fresh leaves till they begin to decay. **The leaves keep the surface cool in summer and warm in winter. This is the great secret of Rhododendron-growing.**

WINTER PROTECTION. If convenient, protect them with pine or other evergreen boughs, particularly where exposed to the sun and wind; yet Rhododendrons rarely suffer in the latitude of Boston or Buffalo, **if properly planted and mulched.**

In the latitude of Ottawa and Quebec, Canada, a board fencing may be placed around the edge of the bed and much heavier temporary mulching of straw, etc., filled in almost or quite to the tops of the plants. It is rarely necessary to build a board cover, except on southern exposures to prevent sun-burn, or with tender varieties not suitable for general planting, and even then evergreen boughs are preferable. Good ventilation must be provided.

SELECTING THE LOCATION. For the Rhododendron bed, select a **northern exposure** where possible, especially in low elevations in the South, or elsewhere where freezing and thawing is quite continual. A direct winter sun on the frozen leaves of any broad-leaved evergreen often kills outright, or spoils foliage. The north side of the building, wall, woods or hill is always preferable, and wind-swept locations should be avoided.

LIMESTONE SOILS MEAN DEATH. Most ericaceous plants, and particularly Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, Leucothoes, Andromedas, Galax, Epigaea and similar species, and some Lilies and Ferns will not endure **large quantities** of lime in any form. Permanent satisfactory results cannot be had, therefore, in soils strongly impregnated with lime where such conditions exist.

EXCAVATION and filling in with proper materials must be resorted to. Sulfate of magnesia in considerable quantities is said to be a specific for limestone conditions, but conclusive experiments are yet to be made and will be reported to my customers later.

WOODS AND MASS PLANTINGS. Where large mass plantings are made in woods, using large clumps, it may be necessary only to see that the ground is fairly porous and rich, with otherwise little or no preparation. Such plantings should of course be **mulched**, as above described, and splendid results should follow.

Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Andromedas, and Other Hardy Broad-leaved Evergreens

The heights of all trees and plants are carefully given immediately after the names—the first figures indicating the height the species usually attains in cultivation, the second indicating its extreme growth in a wild state. Under favorable cultivation the height may often exceed the first figures considerably, so the information must be considered approximate. We have endeavored to avoid long descriptions and to give **information of value**, such as time of flowering, color of flowers and foliage, fall and winter effects of leafage, fruit and bark, and kind of soil in which difficult species may be expected to thrive.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE Of the Carolina Mountains

THE HARDIEST RHODODENDRON KNOWN

It is this magnificent Rhododendron that over a hundred years ago was introduced into Europe, supplying, together with *Rhododendron maximum* and *R. punctatum*, color and hardy blood to the cultivated "hybrids," but with a consequent loss of hardiness; and so today, for American gardens where ironclad hardiness is essential, we must turn to the true original species, found on the loftiest, coldest peaks of the southern Alleghanies, where it attains a height of 20 to 30 feet.



Kalmia latifolia, as nature plants it



Grown in the Carolina Mountains

Rhododendron catawbiense, con.

Considering the extreme hardness, color of flower, compact growth and remarkable texture of foliage, which is a deep shiny green and far superior to the better known *Rhododendron maximum*, we can unhesitatingly recommend the true native *catawbiense* as the finest of all *Rhododendrons* for general use, withstanding successfully exposure and extremes of temperature where other *Rhododendrons* fail.

Do not confuse this true species, which is absolutely hardy, with the common so-called *catawbiense* hybrid seedlings so freely imported from Europe, which is at best half-hardy, and even when branched above is a single stem, showing bareness underneath for years.

Unlike *Rhododendron maximum*, it is a very free bloomer, with foliage of a dark rich lasting green, which never rusts. The trusses are a bright red-purple, in marked contrast to the muddy purple of the semi-hardy half-breed imported variety noted above, and, as sent out by Highlands Nursery, are always on their own roots.

For massing to produce a broad-leaved evergreen landscape effect, there is no plant equal to it in the latitude of the northern United States and Canada, where strictly hardy plants must be employed. As a rich, finished border to plantations of the commoner *Rhododendron maximum* and *Kalmia latifolia*, the value of *Rhododendron catawbiense* cannot be over-estimated.

Do not compare our many-stemmed clumps with the single-stemmed, "bushy" half-hardy *Rhododendrons* offered by importers. There is no comparison.

Bushy plants with balls—	Each	10	100
6 to 9 in.....	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$12 00
9 to 12 in.....	35	2 00	18 00
1 to 1 1/2 ft.	6	4 00	35 00

Prices given are for stock packed and delivered f. o. b. cars at Pineola, N. C., for shipment by freight or express. All stock is nursery-grown, unless specially noted. See Salem Branch Nursery price-list. Special selection at either nursery will be charged for according to value of specimens. Car-lots a specialty.



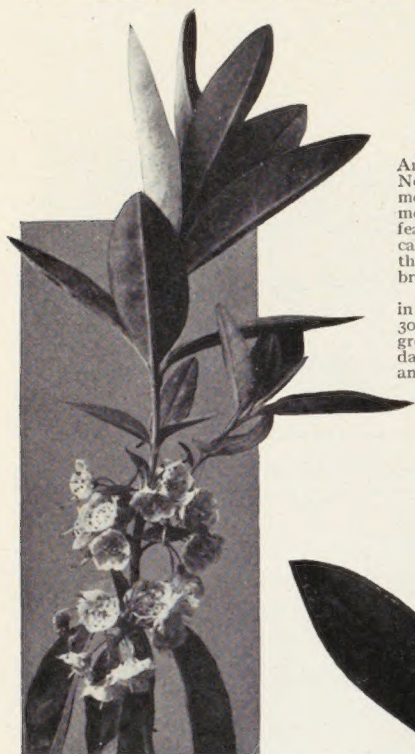
In the Carolina Mountains

Rhododendron catawbiense, continued

Clumps, with balls; diameter Each proportionate to height—	10	100
1 to 1 1/2 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
1 1/2 to 2 ft.	1 75	15 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft.	10 00	90 00
Extra-large or selected clumps, \$12 to \$20 each, according to furnishings.		
Collected clumps, bushy and with heavy balls—		
1 to 2 ft.	12 00	50 00
2 to 3 ft.	16 00	125 00
3 to 4 ft.	35 00	250 00
4 to 5 ft.	50 00	400 00



Rhododendron catawbiense, as grown in "clumps," at Highlands Nursery



Kalmia angustifolia
(See page 7)

Rhododendron maximum

Bushy and with balls—	Each	10	100
3 to 6 in.....	\$0 15	\$0 60	\$4 00
6 to 12 in.....	20	1 00	8 00
1 to 1 1/2 ft.....	35	2 50	15 00
1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 00	50 00
Clumps—			
1 to 1 1/2 ft.....	75	5 00	40 00
1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	1 25	10 00	80 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	15 00	140 00
3 to 3 1/2 ft.....	4 00	30 00	250 00

Rhododendron punctatum

The smallest Alleghanian species, though it often attains a height of 15 feet and is wide-spreading. A very graceful shrub, with totally different aspect from the two species above. Leaves dark green, usually blunt and narrow, covered with rusty dots below, much smaller than either Maximum or Catawbiense. Flower clusters appear in greatest profusion in June, covering the plant with a rose-colored mantle. Fine for rocky slopes or hillside, standing exposure unusually well, and invaluable as a single specimen or for massing with the other species.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
1 to 1 1/2 ft.....	65	5 00	45 00
1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	90	8 00	65 00
Clumps—			
1 to 1 1/2 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$30 00
1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	2 50	20 00	150 00
2 to 3 ft.....	4 00	35 00	300 00
3 to 4 ft.....	6 00		

HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

Having had a continued call for the harder Hybrids, for use in planting with our native species, I have imported the best ones. By growing several seasons in nursery under favorable conditions, I have acclimated them, and this stock is as reliable as can be had. With careful protection, gorgeous color effects may be obtained.

Prices given are for stock packed and delivered f. o. b. cars at Pineola, N. C., for shipment by freight or express. All stock nursery-grown, unless noted.

Rhododendron maximum

THE GREAT AMERICAN ROSEBAY

Perfectly Hardy in the Latitude of Quebec

Rhododendron maximum is, without doubt, the noblest of American broad-leaved shrubs. It is found growing sparingly in New England and New York, more abundant in Pennsylvania mountains, but reaching perfection only in the southern Alleghany mountains, where it grows in such luxuriance as to form a striking feature in the mountain landscape. Its large, waxy white or delicately pink flowers appear in large trusses in July, the latest of all the Rhododendrons, greatly enhancing its ornamental value as a broad-leaved evergreen for finished landscape effect.

Not even in Asia do Rhododendrons grow more luxuriantly than in our southern Alleghany mountains, where they attain a height of 30 feet or more. They must be seen in their native lavishness of growth and bloom, on the mountain sides or hanging over the dashing ice-cold streams and water-falls, to be properly appreciated, and a trip to the high Carolina mountains in spring and early summer is a never-to-be-forgotten series of joys to the lover of nature.

In our northern gardens *Rhododendron maximum* (and other species to a small extent) is subject to damaging attacks from the lace-wing fly, particularly in sunny locations. I recommend an emulsion of five to ten pounds whale-oil soap and one, to two quarts kerosene to 100 gallons of water; used with a spray pump with fine nozzle. This is a specific.



Rhododendron maximum

Rhododendron maximum

Collected Clumps, bushy and with balls. Prices f. o. b. station in North Carolina or station in Pennsylvania—

	10	100
1 to 2 ft.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
2 to 3 ft.....	10 00	90 00
3 to 4 ft.....	20 00	160 00
4 to 5 ft.....	40 00	200 00
Specimen clumps, 4 to 8 ft., perfect plants, \$6 to \$25 each.		



Rhododendron punctatum



Kalmia latifolia at Highlands Nursery

Named Hybrid Rhododendrons

Caractacus, Everestianum, Roseum elegans, H. W. Sargent, Parson's Gloriosum, Bertie Parsons, General Grant, Album elegans, Abraham Lincoln, Delicatissimum, Gloriosum, Purpureum grandiflorum, Catawbiense album, and others. Nearly all budded. 3 to 4 yrs., bushy plants, \$1.50 to \$2 each.

Rhododendron hirsutum and *R. ferrugineum*.

Two hardy European species of compact growth. Small, bright pink flowers. For the rock-garden and for planting with other Rhododendrons. They differ but little in general appearance. See Salem Price-List.

arbutifolium (wilsonianum). Hybrid between *R. punctatum* and *R. ferrugineum* is one of the very best hardy sorts. A mass of pink, fragrant flowers in July. See Salem Price-List.

KALMIAS

Kalmia latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. One

of the grandest of our native, broad-leaved evergreen shrubs, attaining tree-like proportions in our southern mountains. In cultivation it is a broad, thick shrub, and, when in full bloom, of surpassing beauty. The wheel-shaped flowers in close terminal corymbs, pure white to pink, appear in May or June in such profusion as almost to smother the foliage. Its thick, shiny leaves, conspicuous the year round, make it a shrub of greatest value for massing. The hardness of *Kalmia latifolia* is beyond doubt, it being found sparingly in Nova Scotia and increasingly in abundance through New England and the middle Atlantic states (particularly in the higher altitudes), till the crest of the southern Alleghanies is reached. Here the true American home of the broad-leaved ericaceae, perfect conditions of soil and climate are found, producing such a luxuriance of growth as to form veritable jungles of gorgeous beauty, miles in extent. It is found throughout South Carolina, Georgia, and northern Florida, along the banks of streams and cypress swamps. This proves it to be a plant that will stand almost semi-tropical conditions as well as extreme cold. It is therefore extremely valuable for the southern states, taking its place with the magnificent Indian Azaleas, which are not hardy in the North.

<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> , continued	Each	10	100
3 to 6 in.	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$5 00
6 to 9 in.	15	1 00	8 00
9 to 12 in.	25	1 75	12 00
1 to 1 1/2 ft.	35	2 50	20 00
1 1/2 to 2 ft.	75	5 00	40 00
9 to 12 in., clumps	50	3 25	30 00
1 to 1 1/2 ft., clumps	1 00	6 00	50 00
1 1/2 to 2 ft., clumps	1 50	12 00	100 00
2 to 3 ft., clumps	2 50	20 00	175 00

Collected clumps, 1 to 4 ft. high and corresponding diameter, 50 cts. to \$10 each. Prices in car lots on application.

angustifolia. DWARF LAUREL. 1 to 3 ft. A charming dwarf sort of the same general habitat as the former species, forming dense, low clumps. In early spring showy clusters of wheel-shaped, deep rose-colored flowers. 6 to 12 in., 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100; 12 to 18 in., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

glauca. PALE LAUREL. 1 to 2 ft. Larger flowers than last species; crimson-purple and very showy. Both *Glauca* and *Angustifolia* are invaluable for the Rhododendron border. 6 to 12 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Kalmia latifolia detail

My stock of all sizes is beyond comparison, carlot shipments is made a specialty.



Leucothoe catesbaei

OTHER EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Mostly Broad-leaved and of Greatest Value for the Rhododendron Bed

ANDROMEDA floribunda. See Pieris, below.
polifolia. WILD ROSEMARY. 1 to 3 ft. Forms a compact mass of beautiful evergreen foliage, 1 to 2½ feet across. Profuse urn-shaped flowers; delicate flesh color. For borders of Rhododendron plantations. 6 to 12 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva-ursi. RED BEARBERRY. 6 to 24 in. Prostrate. Rockeries, and as ground-cover. Good seashore plant. Salem Price-List.

CHAMÆDAPHNE calyculata. LEATHER LEAF. 2 to 3 ft. Serrate leaves, rusty underneath. The white, nodding flowers in leafy racemes are produced in early spring. 12 to 18 in., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 18 to 24 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

DENDRIMUM buxifolium. SAND MYRTLE. 1 to 4 ft. Extremely useful heath-like plant, "box-leaved." The beautiful white or pink flowers in May completely cover the bush. 6 to 12 in., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10; 12 to 18 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.



Dendrium prostratum

Dendrium prostratum. MOUNTAIN HEATH. 6 to 12 in. The Carolina Mountain prostrate form of this beautiful genus. Rockwork evergreen, closely covering the surface with a bed of green. In full bloom, May or June, produces a striking effect. The delicate flowers tinged with pink. One of our choicest Alpine plants. 3 to 6 in. clumps, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 6 to 9 in. clumps, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

HYPERICUM aureum. GOLDEN ST. JOHN'S WORT. 2 to 4 ft. Erect shrub, with large, shining leaves. Flowers 2 inches across, bright yellow, with broad petals; centers tufted with golden filaments. July to Aug. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$8 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.

densiflorum. 2 to 4 ft. Flowers densely covering plant with a mantle of yellow. July. 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

prolificum. 2 to 4 ft. Form growing on mountains, of compact growth and valuable as a hedge plant. Foliage dark green and abundant, as are the bright yellow blossoms. July. to Sept. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$12 per 100.

ILEX glabra. INKBERRY. 2 to 6 ft. A fine holly, with almost entire leaves. Fruit black. 6 to 12 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

JUNIPERUS sabina. PROSTRATE CEDAR. 1 to 2 ft. Procumbent sort, for borders and rockwork, with blue-green foliage. 6 to 12 in., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Leucothoe catesbaei. 3 to 8 ft. Few shrub evergreens of the broad-leaved sort have the grace of this one. The thick, shining green leaves are evenly disposed on long, recurved branches, dense racemes of beautiful white bell-shaped flowers. As an undershrub or for banks and the borders of streams it is without a rival. The sprays make beautiful winter decorations indoors, turning a rich bronze in the fall where exposed to the sun. Over 40,000 plants in my Nurseries.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
12 to 18 in.....	25	2 00	15 00
18 to 24 in.....	40	3 00	25 00
18 to 24 in., clumps.....	75	5 00	40 00
2 to 3 ft., clumps.....	1 00	8 00	75 00



PIERIS (ANDROMEDA) FLORIBUNDA

One of the rarest of American Evergreen Shrubs. The insert shows how they are grown at Highlands Nursery.

Evergreen Shrubs, continued

LEDUM groenlandicum. LABRADOR TEA. 1 to 3 ft. Fine undershrub; compact; loves moisture. White clusters of flowers. 12 to 18 in., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Pieris floribunda. MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA. 2 to 4 ft. Compact bush, with shining green leaves and abundant racemes of showy white flowers in May. Without doubt, the choicest of all this section of the Andromeda family. I have over 5,000 bushy plants and clumps on hand at both Nurseries, all with balls, and budded. 6 to 12 in., clumps, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, \$60 per 100; 12 to 18 in., clumps, \$1.35 each, \$12.50 for 10, \$100 per 100; 18 to 24 in., clumps, \$1.75 each, \$16 for 10, \$140 per 100.

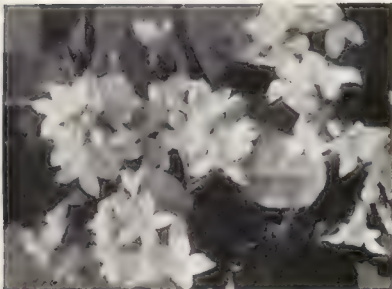
TAXUS minor. AMERICAN YEW. 2 to 5 ft. For under shrub planting this low evergreen is without an equal, particularly under conditions of extreme moisture. Fruit round, bright red. 6 to 12 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.



Dendrium on the Mountain

LOW EVERGREEN GROUND COVERS

SUITABLE FOR THE RHODODENDRON BED AND ELSEWHERE

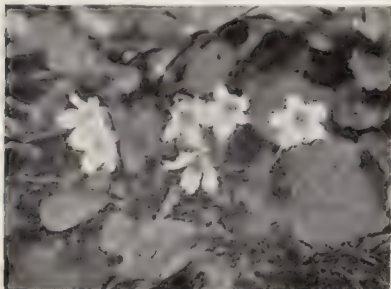


Arbutus, or Mayflower

EPIGEA repens. TRAILING ARBUTUS. 2 to 4 in. White and rose-colored; one of the most popular of all our native flowers, but difficult to transplant. May. Clumps, 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

GALAX aphylla. GALAX, or COLTSFOOT. A low ground-covering evergreen, with heart-shaped, crenate-toothed leaves of striking beauty, and white flowers borne on a graceful scape 12 to 18 inches high. The thick leaves turn brilliant shades of bronze, red and crimson in autumn, remaining so through the winter. A remarkable ground-covering plant, particularly for use in the Rhododendron bed and shady banks. Established clumps, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; collected clumps, \$8 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

GAULTHERIA procumbens. WINTERGREEN. 3 to 8 in. Bright red clusters of edible berries all winter. Collected clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.



Shortia

HOUSTONIA serpyllifolia. BLUETS. 3 to 6 in. Light blue or white, blooming intermittently all summer. Forms carpet of minute leaves. Dainty window plant. Collected clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

MITCHELLA repens. PARTRIDGE-VINE. 3 to 5 in. Small trailing evergreen, white or purple-tinged, very fragrant flowers in June. Berries bright red; through winter. Established clumps, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; collected clumps, 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

SHORTIA galacifolia. 6 to 8 in. Introduced by Highlands Nursery. The faintest of rare plants, with clusters of large wavy leaves, from which flower-stems rise, bearing white or pink flowers, with-crippled petals in early April. Thrives best in Rhododendron bed. Leaves colored rich bronze in fall. Heaviest, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100; second size, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.



Wintergreen

VACCINIUM (oxycoccus) macrocarpon. AMERICAN CRANBERRY. 8 in. By accident I discovered that this little bog evergreen thrives in **ordinary garden soil**, forming a complete carpet a few inches high. As a border plant or along edges of streams or ponds, or as a bog feature, it is unequalled. Foliage turns rich shades of bronze and red in autumn, and, with the scarlet fruit, presents a charming effect the year round. Over 20,000 plants supplied by me to a single estate at my suggestion, with beautiful results. Strong clumps, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

VINCA minor. PERIWINKLE. 4 to 6 in. Naturalized. Blue. Evergreen ground-covering plant, particularly under trees and on banks. Showy blue flowers in May. 20 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7 per 100.
minor alba. WHITE PERIWINKLE. 4 to 6 in. 25 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Hardy American Azaleas and the Rhodora

The American Azaleas are among the choicest of all ornamentals, whether exotic or native, and were but rarely seen in cultivation before being disseminated by Highlands Nursery.

They are seen at their best when planted in large masses and in properly prepared beds, and they richly repay any unusual care given them. Like most ericaceous plants, they love deep, moist, well-drained soil, and these showy native species are particularly adapted to planting in shrub borders and with Rhododendrons, their brilliant blossoms being set off by a background of dark foliage. Azaleas can be successfully grown almost anywhere, following same instructions given for Rhododendrons. The complete hardiness of all the species we offer is unquestionable. No American shrubs equal the native Azaleas, particularly *A. lutea*, for woodland and hillside plantings.

Our cold Carolina mountains have added no more beautiful plants to gardens than these American Azaleas, not even excepting the magnificent broad-leaved evergreen Rhododendrons of world-wide fame.

AZALEA arborescens. FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA. In June the delightfully spicy fragrant white flowers, with pink stamens, appear in profusion, lasting for weeks. Becomes a spreading clump 3 to 6 feet broad in cultivation; easy culture. The foliage of this variety often colors striking shades of red in late autumn, and is the best of all the genus.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
12 to 18 in.	45	4 00	35 00
18 to 24 in., clumps.	1 00	8 00	70 00
2 to 3 ft., clumps	1 50	12 00	100 00

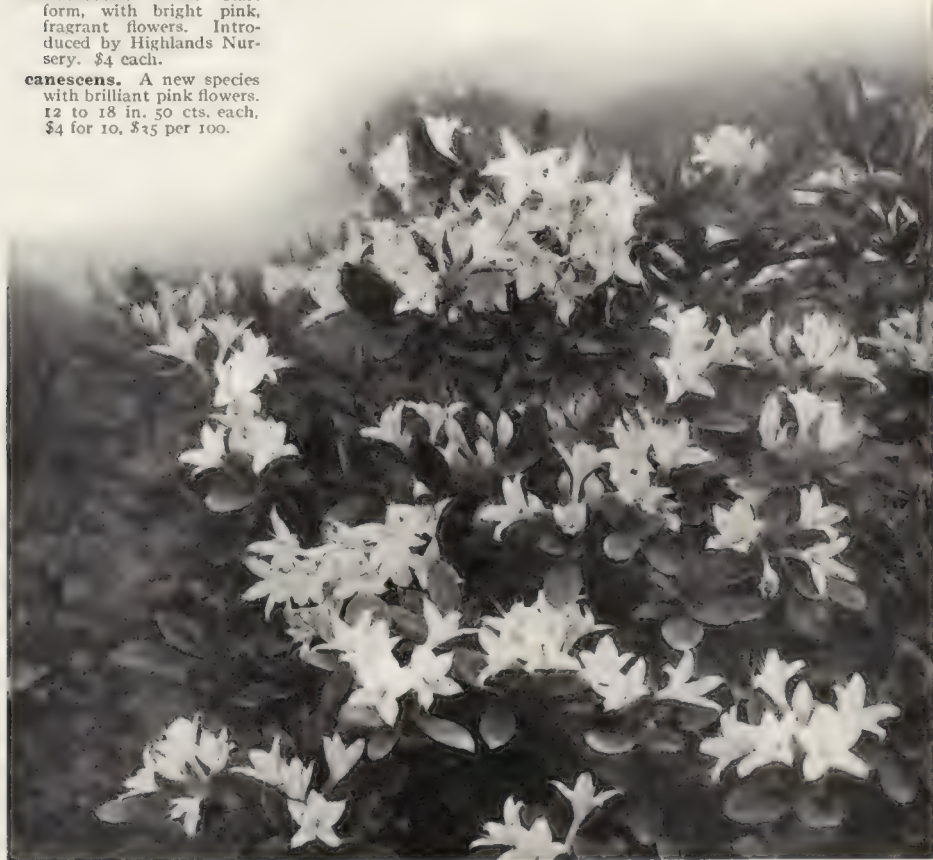
Extra-diameter clumps, 1 to 4 ft., from \$2 to \$5 each.

arborescens rosea. Rare form, with bright pink, fragrant flowers. Introduced by Highlands Nursery. \$4 each.

canescens. A new species with brilliant pink flowers. 12 to 18 in. 50 cts. each. \$4 for 10, \$25 per 100.



Azalea nudiflora



Azalea arborescens

Kelsey's Hardy American Plants



Azalea lutea. (calendulacea). GREAT FLAME

AZALEA. The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. Bartram, speaking of it in his "Travels," calls it the "fiery Azalea," and says: "This epithet fiery I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea as being expressive of the appearance of its flowers, which are in general of the color of the finest red lead, orange and bright gold as well as yellow and cream-color. This is certainly the most gay and brilliant-flowering shrub yet known." No more striking landscape effect can be produced than a hillside of *A. lutea* in full bloom. Nearly all quoted above 18 in. are budded. See color illustration on front cover.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....	\$0 20	\$1 25	\$10 00
12 to 18 in.....	35	3 00	18 00
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 ft.....	80	6 00	50 00
Clumps, heavily budded—			
12 to 18 in.....	50	4 00	30 00
18 to 24 in.....	85	6 50	55 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	10 00	80 00
Clumps 3 to 5 ft., from \$15 to \$60 for 10.			

nudiflora. PINXTER FLOWER. Showy deep pink flowers in April and May, while quite bare of leaves. Stands sun and exposure well. Dwarf species.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
12 to 18 in.....	35	3 00	20 00
18 to 24 in.....	60	4 50	40 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 00	50 00
12 to 18 in., clumps.....	50	4 00	35 00
18 to 24 in., clumps.....	75	6 00	50 00
2 to 3 ft., clumps.....	1 00	8 00	65 00

vaseyi. SOUTHERN AZALEA. April and May. This showy Azalea was discovered in 1878 and introduced by Highlands Nursery very soon after. The most profuse bloomer of all the native species. Flowers pink or deep rose-colored. Foliage deep crimson in autumn. See color illus. on back cover.



Azalea viscosa canescens

Prices of Azalea vaseyi—

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$16 00
12 to 18 in.....	40	3 00	25 00
18 to 24 in.....	60	5 00	40 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	10 00	90 00
12 to 18 in., clumps.....	75	6 00	50 00
18 to 24 in., clumps.....	1 25	10 00	80 00

viscosa. EARLY WHITE AZALEA. Late-blooming with small, white, fragrant flowers in June and July. Azaleas do well along the water's edge, and arborescens and viscosa love moisture.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....	\$0 20	\$1 25	\$10 00
12 to 18 in.....	30	2 00	15 00
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00	25 00
6 to 12 in., clumps.....	30	2 00	15 00
12 to 18 in.....	50	4 00	35 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 25	10 00	

amoena. Not native. Evergreen form, fairly hardy in Boston. Large reddish purple flowers in greatest profusion in April or May. See Salem Price-List.

Hybrids, Ghent and Mollis. Not native. These hybrids have much blood of our native Azaleas in them, and are considered hardy. A great range of color from white through shades of yellow to pink and red. For mass plantings "seedlings" are very satisfactory. Salem Price-List.

RHODORA canadensis. RHODORA. Of the Azalea family and no less showy than some of its species. Purplish rose-colored flowers in May or June. Forms thick clumps and flourishes in very moist situations. 6 to 12 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10; 12 to 18 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



Rhodora canadensis

MR. HARLAN P. KELSEY, Salem, Mass.

ROSS VALLEY, MARIN COUNTY, CAL., January 3, 1910

Dear Sir:—The plants arrived today in fine condition. It is the best lot of plants I ever received so far as strength and beauty are concerned. I thank you very much for your care in selection, packing, and last, but not least, for your great liberality. I am indeed,

Very gratefully yours, F. J. H.

Grown in the Carolina Mountains



Formal garden of Frank A. Hardy, Esq., Derry, N. H., designed by Harlan P. Kelsey.

Landscape Department

PLANNING AND PLANTING, AND THE USE OF HARDY NATIVE PLANTS

The successful carrying out of any landscape improvement depends to so great an extent upon the knowledge, skill and good taste of the one to whom this work is intrusted, that it is supremely important to start right, no matter whether the work be large or small.

By the employment of a trained landscape architect expensive experiments may be avoided, and successful results insured. This applies to questions both of design and of practical planting.

I take charge of the proper laying out and planting of large and small grounds, extensive estates, parks, cemeteries, and other public or private landscape improvements. Particular attention is given to the use of hardy American plants, which are unquestionably the basis of all the best permanent plantings in this country and particularly where naturalistic effects are desired. If this fact is ignored, the most finished and lasting results cannot be secured. The formal garden, where, in the past, exotics have been used almost exclusively, has wonderful possibilities, as yet barely realized, for the employment of many native plants, and especially our magnificent Rhododendrons, Kalmias and other broad-leaved evergreens. These plants are not only absolutely hardy and free from foreign diseases and pests, but show splendid summer and winter effects that can be produced in no other way. There are, in fact, no foreign plants which can possibly take their place.

Horticultural knowledge, including soil requirements and an intimate acquaintance with plant material, is quite as essential as and co-ordinate with proper designing, and these things are too often overlooked. Moreover, water-color sketches do not constitute landscape gardening. It is an art to be practiced only after years of study and experience and, further, like painting and sculpture, must be born in one and not altogether acquired.

I am not, however, by any means, committed to the use of Native Plants exclusively, but, where useful and advisable, always introduce the best exotics to produce desired results.

I am prepared to make professional visits for consultation and advice, to make surveys, plans and designs, and to undertake the entire construction, planting and carrying out of landscape work of all descriptions.

Correspondence with those having new grounds to lay out and plant, or unsatisfactory old grounds to make over, is solicited. Charges are reasonable, yet sufficient to warrant the best results, in fairness to my clients and myself.

Address:

HARLAN P. KELSEY

Landscape Department

SALEM, MASS.



Boulder Sun-dial in Mr. Hardy's formal garden, covered with Boston Ivy.



Pines, Firs, Hemlocks and Other Hardy Native Evergreen Trees

Our Native American Evergreens possess unrivaled characteristics of gracefulness, color and often grandeur. The Alleghany region is rich in beautiful forms, while the western and Pacific states swell the list with a large number of fine species. The rare Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*), offered below, we introduced to cultivation.

ABIES balsamea. BALSAM FIR. 50 to 90 ft. A slender tree of great beauty when young, but short-lived in cultivation. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

concolor. WHITE FIR. 80 to 150 ft. Stately tree from the Rocky mountains, with silvery green foliage. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Abies fraseri. FRASER'S FIR. 40 to 90 ft. A finer species than Balsamea, with dark, thick-set foliage, often quite blue, and of compact habit. Native of the highest peaks of the southern Alleghanies. Highly recommended. 6 to 12 in., 10 cts. each, 60 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

CHAMÆCYPARIS thyoides. WHITE CEDAR. 50 to 90 ft. Evergreen foliage, resembling the arbutus. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CUPRESSUS arizonica. 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

ILEX opaca. AMERICAN HOLLY. 20 to 60 ft. A beautiful, thick, conical-shaped tree with scarlet berries during winter. The famous Christmas Holly. 6 to 12 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10, \$60 per 100.

JUNIPERUS communis. JUNIPER. 8 to 25 ft. Silvery foliage, dense growth. Thrives in all soils. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Juniperus virginiana. RED CEDAR. 35 to 100 ft. A most beautiful lawn tree and for border plantation. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

MAGNOLIA foetida (grandiflora). GREAT SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA. 40 to 90 ft. Broad, shiny foliage and immense, fragrant white flowers in July. Hardy in Philadelphia. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

glauca. SWEET BAY. 30 to 60 ft. Fragrant flowers, June to August. Perfectly hardy; evergreen tree in the South and a low deciduous shrub in New England. 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

glauca thompsoniana. 30 to 40 ft. A hybrid originating in Bronx Park, N. Y. Deciduous leaves that would probably be persistent in the South. Large flowers in greatest profusion. 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

PICEA canadensis (alba). WHITE SPRUCE. 60 to 150 ft. Both the green and the blue forms of this fine conifer are unexcelled in beauty. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

engelmanni. ENGELMANN'S SPRUCE. 60 to 100 ft. Rocky Mountains. Under side of foliage light blue. See Salem Price-list.

mariana (nigra). BLACK SPRUCE. 50 to 100 ft. Dense evergreen, making a well-shaped, cone-like tree. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

pungens. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. 50 to 100 ft. Foliage silvery blue. One of the showiest of all Spruces; fine as lawn tree. 12 to 18 in., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 18 to 24 in., 85 cts. each, \$7 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

FINUS banksiana. 40 to 100 ft. Rapid grower, producing very small cones; transplants well. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

divaricata. 6 to 12 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

flexilis. LIMBER PINE. 40 to 60 ft. Stout horizontal branches, forming narrow, open pyramid. 6 to 12 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

mitis. 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

ponderosa. WESTERN YELLOW PINE. 60 to 300 ft. A Colorado Pine of heavy growth and great size. Very hardy. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

pungens. TABLE MOUNTAIN PINE. 30 to 60 ft. Cones very persistent, presenting an odd appearance. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 65 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

strobis. WHITE PINE. 60 to 175 ft. The most stately and perhaps the most beautiful of our eastern native conifers. Rapid grower. Soft bluish green needles. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$70 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10, \$150 per 100.

PSEUDOTSUGA taxifolia. DOUGLAS SPRUCE. 75 to 300 ft. A choice rapid-growing Spruce with dark green foliage. 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.



Abies fraseri, specimen on grounds of Highlands Nursery



THE RARE CAROLINA HEMLOCK, *Tsuga Caroliniana*. (Prices page 16.)

A new species introduced by Highlands Nursery. The most beautiful American Evergreen. (1) Growing on high mountain cliffs. (2) In edge of dense woods. (3) In nursery rows. (4) Specimen tree on lawn. (5) Tree trunk. All photos by Harlan P. Kelsey.

Kelsey's Hardy American Plants

Evergreen Trees, continued

THUJA occidentalis. ARBORVITÆ. 30 to 65 ft. One of our best hedge plants for tall hedges or wind-breaks. Each 10 100
 1 to 2 ft. \$0 10 \$0 65 \$5 00
 2 to 3 ft. 15 1 25 10 00
 3 to 4 ft. 30 2 00 15 00
 4 to 6 ft. 50 4 00 35 00
 6 to 8 ft. 1 00 8 00 65 00

TSUGA canadensis. HEMLOCK. 50 to 100 ft. It can be a stately lawn tree, a wide-spreading shrub or a hedge plant, and in each place it hardly has an equal. Each 10 100
 6 to 12 in. \$0 15 \$1 00 \$8 00
 12 to 18 in. 20 1 50 12 50
 18 to 24 in. 35 3 00 25 00
 2 to 3 ft. 50 4 50 40 00
 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 9 00 75 00
 4 to 5 ft. 1 75 15 00 135 00
 5 to 6 ft. 3 00 25 00 200 00

Tsuga caroliniana. CAROLINA HEMLOCK. 40 to 80 ft. This grand new Hemlock, introduced by us, possesses a distinct pyramidal growth and attains a height of 40 to 80 ft. Its dense, dark foliage and graceful habit are approached only by some of the finer Japanese Hemlocks, which it somewhat resembles. Some fine specimens are to be seen in the Arnold Arboretum, and are the first plants of this Hemlock ever sent out, being supplied by us to Prof. C. S. Sargent, director, in 1884.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	\$0 45	\$3 50	\$30 00
18 to 24 in.	75	6 00	50 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	14 00	110 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 50	30 00	250 00
4 to 6 ft.	\$5 10	15 00	

Please use order sheet when making out orders

Hardy Native American Trees, Shrubs • Deciduous

ACER rubrum. SCARLET MAPLE. 40 to 100 ft. In spring showy red blossoms and winged fruit; autumn, brilliant scarlet foliage. 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

negundo. BOX ELDER. 25 to 60 ft. Small, handsome tree, with light green twigs and flowers. 2 to 4 ft., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10.

saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. 70 to 125 ft. Handsome, rapid-growing tree; fall coloring gold and crimson. 2 to 3 ft., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. 15 to 30 ft. Forms clumps with attractive, downy leaves. 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

pennsylvanicum. STRIPED MAPLE. 20 to 40 ft. Large foliage, taking brilliant yellow colorings in late summer. The green- and white-striped bark gives fine winter effect. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$16 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 65 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

ADELIA acuminata. 6 to 8 ft. A good shrub for wet banks and along streams. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

ÆSCULUS octandra. YELLOW BUCKEYE. 60 to 100 ft. Can be trained as a shrub. Yellow-panicked flowers in profusion in June. 2 to 3 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

ALNUS rugosa. SMOOTH ALDER. 5 to 10 ft. A much-admired shrub along streams. Showy catkins very early. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

alnobetula. ALPINE ALDER. 2 to 10 ft. Low, diffuse shrub, with elegant foliage; found on our highest mountains. Showy red-winged fruit. Damp ground. The best of the genus. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.



Black shiny fruit of Aronia nigra (see p. 17)

AMELANCHIER botryapium. SHAD BUSH. 25 to 50 ft. One of the handsomest of the early-flowering smaller trees, its racemes of snow-white flowers appearing in profusion in April. Fruit edible. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

canadensis. 15 to 20 ft. The northern form. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

rotundifolia. DWARF JUNE BERRY. 3 to 12 ft. Desirable for its white showy flowers and edible fruit. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

AMORPHA fruticosa. FALSE INDIGO. 5 to 20 ft. Spreading bush, indigo-colored spiked flowers, for massing. 1 to 2 ft., 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

montana. SOUTHERN INDIGO. 2 to 4 ft. A smaller, better shrub than preceding, with purple branches and blue flowers. 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ANDROMEDA. See under *Xolisma*, *Pieris* and *Leucothoe*

arborea. See *Oxydendrum*.

ARALIA spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. 6 to 40 ft. A singular prickly-stemmed low tree or shrub, with large, tropical-looking foliage. Large panicles of white showy flowers in August. 1 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.



Brilliant foliage of Berberis aquifolium



Grown in the Carolina Mountains

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, continued

ARONIA (*Pyrus*) **erythrocarpa**, Dwarf Form. 2 to 4 ft. Blackish red berries. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

erythrocarpa, Tall Form. 4 to 7 ft. The Aronias are among the very best shrubs for massing; all have conspicuous fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

nigra. BLACK CHOKEBERRY. 3 to 12 ft. One of our most desirable native ornamentals, conspicuous in flower and fruit. Enveloped in May with cymes of white flowers, and later with black, showy fruit. Leaves color dark red in the fall. 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

arbutifolia. RED CHOKEBERRY. 2 to 12 ft. Of larger growth than preceding, with splendid bright red berries. 6 to 12 in., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ASCYRUM hypericoides. ST. ANDREW'S CROSS. 5 to 10 in. Decumbent species, dotted leaves and light yellow flowers from July to September. 6 to 12 in., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

AZALEAS. See page 11.

BACCHARIS halimifolia. GROUNDSEL. 3 to 5 ft. A seashore plant; yellowish flowers and long white fruit; conspicuous in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

BENZOID benzoin. SPICE BUSH. 4 to 20 ft. Fine shrub for moist situations. Abundant yellow flowers in early April on naked branches, and by summer time the obovoid berries are bright red and conspicuous. Whole plant aromatic. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

BERBERIS aquifolium. CREEPING BARBERRY. 4 to 12 in. Low western mountain species, with charming, nearly evergreen leaves, which color crimson and deep red in fall. Fine rocky and shrub border plant. See illustration. 3 to 6 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY. 3 to 5 ft. Not native. Dwarf, spreading shrub, dense foliage and fruit, and compact growth. Much planted for hedges and masses. 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Berberis vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. 6 to 8 ft. Yellow flowers in May; brilliant purplish red fruit hangs on till early spring. Erect habit. One of our best shrubs. 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

BETULA lenta. SWEET BIRCH. 60 to 80 ft. A large tree, with shining green, thick-set foliage. Twigs and bark aromatic, producing "burch oil." Lawn or street. 2 to 4 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

lutea. YELLOW BIRCH. 60 to 100 ft. Yellowish silvery bark and thin, finely cut leaves. 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$40 per 100.

nigra. RIVER, or RED BIRCH. 50 to 90 ft. Forms a round-topped picturesque head. Branches slender and pendulous, the alder-like leaves pale green. Loves banks of ponds and streams. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

papyrifera. PAPER, or CANOE BIRCH. 50 to 80 ft. The wonderful white bark of this species is strikingly beautiful, particularly in winter. An invaluable lawn tree. 2 to 3 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 3 to 5 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.

CALLICARPA americana. FRENCH MULBERRY. 2 to 3 ft. Peculiar bluish flower. May to July. Violet-colored fruit is very showy in autumn. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. SWEET SHRUB. 4 to 8 ft. April to August. The rich, chocolate-colored flowers have a delightful strawberry fragrance. 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

fertilis. 4 to 8 ft. Smoother and brighter green foliage and more upright growth. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

CARPINUS caroliniana. WATER BEECH. 25 to 40 ft. Fine screen or hedge tree, bearing pruning well. Loves deep, moist soil, but grows well in dry ground. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., 40c each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

CASTANEA dentata. AMERICAN CHESTNUT. 60 to 100 ft. An admirable shade tree. Nuts sweetest of all the genus. 6 to 12 in., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

pumila. CHINKAPIN. 10 to 35 ft. A small tree or usually a spreading shrub, producing sweet, rounded nuts. Good undershrub for woodlands. 6 to 12 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 12 to 18 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



The Chinkapin, *Castanea pumila*. A delicious nut easily grown in any location.



Highlands Nursery, from photograph, showing part of grounds,

elevation nearly 4,000 feet, in the Carolina mountains

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, continued

CATALPA speciosa. BEAN TREE. 40 to 60 ft. Bears the most showy flowers, probably, of all our native ornamental trees. Large, heart-shaped leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

CEANOTHUS americana. NEW JERSEY TEA. 1 to 3 ft. Diffuse shrub, covered with a profusion of delicate white flowers in July, when flowering shrubs are few. 6 to 12 in., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CELTIS occidentalis. HACKBERRY. 75 to 125 ft. Rapid-growing, making round-topped head. Branches pendulous. 6 to 12 in., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. BUTTON BUSH. 3 to 12 ft. Thick-growing

Clethra alnifolia

shrub for damp ground. Globular heads of white flowers in July. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

CERASUS (*Prunus*) *virginiana.* WILD CHERRY. Profuse white flowers in early spring. 4 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CERCIS canadensis. RED BUD. 25 to 50 ft. Before the leaves are out this small tree is literally covered with red-purple or pink pea-shaped blossoms, even to the trunk, producing a surprising and beautiful effect. Fall coloring yellow. 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. WHITE FRINGE. 10 to 40 ft. One of the most ornamental of all our native shrubs, with loose and drooping graceful panicles of delicate white, fringe-like flowers, very fragrant in early May or June. Leaves color bronze or

Chionanthus virginica, continued

yellow in autumn. Purple fruit. 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

CLADRASTIS lutea. KENTUCKY YELLOW WOOD. 35 to 50 ft. Blossoms in long, drooping panicles, giving distinct and pleasing effect. In autumn, bright yellow. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each.

CLETHRA acuminata. SOUTHERN PEPPER BUSH. 8 to 20 ft. Tall shrub, with handsome reddish bark and drooping racemes of white flowers. Moist situations or shrubbery. A characteristic Carolina mountain plant. July and Aug. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

alnifolia. PEPPER BUSH. 5 to 15 ft. Fragrant, upright racemes or spikes of white flowers in July and Aug. Will flourish in almost any situation and is one of our most charming native shrubs of easy culture. 1 to 2 ft., clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., clumps, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., clumps, \$1 each, \$8 for 10, \$70 per 100.

CLIPTONIA ligustrina. 6 to 20 ft. Of questionable hardiness north of New York or Boston. Damp ground. Long racemes of fragrant white flowers in March and April. 1 to 2 ft., \$1 each.

COMPTONIA peregrina. SWEET FERN. 2 to 3 ft. Sweet-scented fern-like leaves; brown catkins of brownish flowers in May or June. Flourishes in sterile ground. 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CORNUS alternifolia. SWAMP DOGWOOD. 8 to 25 ft. The most picturesque of the family. The horizontal branches are disposed in whorls, making the plant a series of parallel layers of foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.



Clethra acuminata

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, continued

Cornus amomum. SILKY CORNEL. 3 to 10 ft. Late-blooming (June) purplish stemmed species, with silky leaves and pale blue fruit in Oct. Flowers white, winter effect purple. 2 to 3 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

florida. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. 20 to 40 ft. This is the glory of the woods in early spring, the great white blossoms appearing in extravagant profusion when the forest aspect is yet wintry. No other flowering tree is so effective. The red-tufted berries and the rich, dark red autumn foliage make it hardly less conspicuous during "frost time." 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

paniculata. PANICLED CORNEL. 4 to 8 ft. June. Gray, smooth branches. Showy white fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

sanguinea. SCARLET-TWIGGED CORNEL. 5 to 12 ft. Not native. Fine scarlet-twigged sort. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

sibirica. 4 to 6 ft. Very scarlet branches. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

stolonifera. RED-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. 3 to 10 ft. Forms broad clumps, the yearly shoots of brilliant red-purple color throughout the winter. Stands moisture well. June. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

stolonifera aurea. YELLOW-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. Variety with bright yellow bark. May be planted in contrast to red-branched varieties. See Salem Price-List.

Cotinus (Rhus) cotinoides. SOUTHERN SMOKE TREE. 15 to 30 ft. An invaluable introduction to our list of lawn trees. Very rare, and found only in a few localities in the Alabama and Missouri mountains. While the "smoke" as the fruit is known, is not so conspicuous as the ordinary "Smoke Tree," it is a far finer shrub or small tree, perfectly hardy, with very beautiful, large, glossy leaves. 75 cts. to \$3 each.

CORYLUS americana. HAZEL NUT. 4 to 10 ft. Spreading shrub, good for screen planting or shrubberies. Edible nuts. 1 to 2 ft., clumps 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., clumps, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

rostrata. BEAKED HAZEL NUT. 5 to 8 ft. Smaller than preceding. Leaves thin, doubly toothed. Drooping catkins in early spring. 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

CRATÆGUS coccinea. SCARLET THORN. 15 to 20 ft. A low tree, with bright scarlet fruit and showy white flowers, often tinged with pink. One of the best species. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

crus-galli. COCK-SPUR THORN. 12 to 30 ft. One of the best for hedges, the 3- to 4-inch thorns being very formidable and the growth compact. Fruit dull red. All thorns stand severe pruning well. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Cratægus punctata. LARGE-FRUITED THORN. 18 to 25 ft. Very large fruit, either clear red or bright yellow and quite edible. Foliage effects in fall, yellow. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

rivularis. A desirable western species. 6 to 12 in., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

DECODON verticillatus. WILLOW HERB. Shrub for edges of running streams or margins of ponds. Leaves color bronze and yellow in fall. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

DIERVILLA diervilla. BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. 2 to 4 ft. Flowers in early June. 6 to 12 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 12 to 18 in., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

rivularis. WESTERN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. 1 to 2 ft. Low western species. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

sessilifolia. SOUTHERN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. 2 to 4 ft. This rare southern species forms thick clumps, with abundant sulphur-yellow flowers in cymes in late summer. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

DIOSPYROS virginiana. PERSIMMON. 60 to 100 ft. Long-lived tree of pleasing, symmetrical habit; leaves turning orange or scarlet shades. Fruit edible after frost. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

DIRCA palustris. LEATHERWOOD. 2 to 6 ft. Light yellow flowers in April before the leaves. Graceful shrub. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

EUONYMUS americanus. STRAWBERRY BUSH. 4 to 8 ft. Bright green bark and highly ornamental crimson fruit hanging till late. Fine winter shrub 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

FRAXINUS americana. WHITE ASH. 70 to 130 ft. Graceful, rapid-growing tree for large grounds, park and street planting. Growth pyramidal. Colors in autumn, browns to salmon tints. 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

lanceolata (viridis). GREEN ASH. 40 to 65 ft. Moisture-loving species, with bright green foliage. 2 to 4 ft., 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

oregona. OREGON ASH. Pacific coast species, with very conspicuous foliage. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

quadrangulata. 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

GAYLUSSACIA resinosa. BLACK HUCKLEBERRY. 1 to 3 ft. Pink-tinged flowers. The Gaylussacias and their near relatives, the Vacciniums, are among the most valued of our native shrubs for the gorgeous coloring of their foliage in fall, the hues ranging through all the shades of dark and vivid red. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Kelsey's Hardy American Plants



Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, continued

Gaylussacia ursina. BUCKBERRY. 3 to 6 ft. Rare southern species; berries peculiarly acid; used for jams and preserves. 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

HALESIA. See *Mohrodendron*.

HAMAMELIS virginica. WITCH HAZEL. 12 to 35 ft. A large and peculiar shrub, its yellow ribboned flowers appearing the last thing in fall or early winter, just as the leaves are dropping. Foliage is dark green, changing to a full yellow in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

HYDRANGEA arborescens. SMOOTH HYDRANGEA. 4 to 10 ft. Corymbs of white flowers in June. Very useful for large shrub plantings in large grounds and parks. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

arborescens sterilis. A "sport" of preceding species, with large, very showy flowers. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

radiata. SILVER HYDRANGEA. 6 to 8 ft. Hand-some, large, serrate leaves, dark green above and silvery white underneath. Ray flowers large, but few. In the fall, the frost curls the leaves, when they present a striking silver effect. 6 to 12 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

paniculata. Much more graceful than the common and badly over-planted *Grandiflora*. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ILEX decidua. MEADOW HOLLY. 6 to 30 ft. Bright red berries, disposed along the stems like coral, making a wonderful winter effect. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

monticola. MOUNTAIN HOLLY. 15 to 25 ft. The largest of the deciduous Hollies, the pistillate plant producing abundant scarlet fruit in symmetrical rows in fall and early winter, suggesting the local name of "Bead Bush." 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

verticillata. VIRGINIA WINTER BERRY. 8 to 20 ft. A striking winter shrub, holding its scarlet fruit till early spring. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

ITEA virginica. ITEA. 4 to 10 ft. Beautiful, thick shrub, bearing racemes of highly fragrant flowers in June. Foliage changes rich crimson. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

JAMESIA americana. 2 to 4 ft. A hardy Rocky Mountain shrub, with white or pink-tinged flowers one-half inch broad. 6 to 12 in., 50 cts. each.

LARIX laricina. AMERICAN LARCH. 60 to 100 ft. A conifer with the peculiarity of shedding its leaves in the fall, the soft green foliage reappearing in early spring. Rapid grower. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

LEUCOTHÖE recurva. MOUNTAIN LEUCOTHÖE. 2 to 10 ft. Yearly shoots are bright red, and contrast beautifully with the old growths. Dainty

Leucothoe recurva.

racemes of white or pink bell-shaped flowers on curving stems. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

LIGUSTRUM ibota. 3 to 6 ft. Not native. A good hedge or shrubby plant. 1 to 2 ft., 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

regellanum. 2 to 5 ft. Not native. Spreading, low habit; one of the best hardy Privets. 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. SWEET GUM. 60 to 100 ft. A stately tree, with corky ridged bark and star-shaped leaves. One of the finest street and avenue trees. Autumn coloring, yellow through crimson to purple. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. TULIP TREE. 60 to 100 ft. A very large, vigorous and rapid-growing tree, with beautiful large, greenish yellow flowers, blotched with orange. 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

MAGNOLIA acuminata. CUCUMBER TREE. 60 to 90 ft. Large, pyramidal-shaped tree, bearing abundant yellowish white flowers in May, followed by bright scarlet cucumber-shaped fruit. Plant in spring only. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

fraseri. FRASER'S MAGNOLIA. 25 to 50 ft. Rare species found only in our southern mountains. The large-eared foliage is very conspicuous, often 3 feet long. Fragrant flowers, 6 inches across, and of an unusual canary tint. April and May. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$6 for 10.

macrophylla. GREAT-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. 20 to 60 ft. Immense leaves and flowers, the latter in May or early June, followed by cone-like red fruit. 1 to 2 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE. 20 to 40 ft. The large leaves radiate from the ends of the branches, suggesting an umbrella, whence the name. 3 to 4 ft., 40c. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

MALUS (Pyrus) coronaria. WILD CRAB APPLE. 15 to 35 ft. Beautiful small lawn tree or for wood borders, with a wealth of white and rose-tinted blossoms of delicious fragrance. 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

MENZIESIA pilosa. 3 to 6 ft. A smooth mountain shrub, with reddish bark and small, nodding pink-white blossoms in terminal clusters. 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

MOHRODENDRON carolinum. SILVER BELL. 20 to 60 ft. One of the most characteristic and strikingly beautiful of our mountain trees. In early spring, it is a sheet of bell-shaped, drooping, white or pink flowers an inch in diameter. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.



The "Silver Bells" of *Mohrodendron (Halesia) tetraptera*, from photograph

Grown in the Carolina Mountains

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, continued

Mohrodendron diptera. SNOWDROP TREE. 15 to 20 ft. Of low, broad growth, the white, bell-shaped, drooping flowers appearing in May in such profusion as to suggest "drooping" snow. 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per 10.

MYRICA asplenifolia. See Comptonia.

cerifera. WAX MYRTLE. 2 to 5 ft. Nearly evergreen and a fine shore plant. Its greatest beauty is in its compact growth and waxy berries, which persist through the winter. 6 to 12 in., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 12 to 18 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

NYSSA multiflora. BLACK GUM. A difficult tree to transplant, but the brilliant scarlet and yellow autumn foliage makes it highly desirable to establish it in woods plantations. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1 each.

OSTRYA virginiana. IRONWOOD. 15 to 30 ft. Hardwood tree; very attractive elm-like foliage and large fruit-clusters resembling hops. Leaves clear yellow in fall. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. TREE ANDROMEDA. 25 to 50 ft. One of our finest native trees, producing white, fragrant flowers, borne on slender petioles in long, paniced racemes and very graceful foliage that colors brilliantly in early autumn through shades of crimson. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 3 to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PIERIS (Andromeda) mariana. 2 to 4 ft. White waxy flowers, borne along the length of the shoots. Early June. Foliage bronzes in the late summer. 1 to 2 ft., clumps, 40c. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., clumps, 65c. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

POTENTILLA fruticosa. SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL. 2 to 4 ft. From July through the summer it bears golden yellow flowers. A very useful shrub. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PRUNUS alleghaniensis. PORTER'S PLUM. 5 to 15 ft. Rare species introduced by us, of low growth and literally covered with white, showy blossoms in May. \$1 each.

Prunus besseyi. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

maritima. BEACH PLUM. 2 to 7 ft. Splendid sea-shore plant. White flowers in early spring. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

pumila. SAND CHERRY. 6 in. to 6 ft. Very dwarf usually, and does well in poor soil. Dark red fruit. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

pennsylvanica. WILD RED CHERRY. 25 to 60 ft. Rapid-growing, short-lived tree, with clean, reddish bark. Fine for temporary plantings and quick effect. The light green foliage in early spring, and when half out the pure white flowers unfold in a perfect shower. Col., 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100.

serotina. BLACK CHERRY. 60 to 100 ft. Well-formed, fast-growing tree, 3- to 4-inch long drooping racemes of white flowers. Yellow shades in autumn. Col., 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$8 per 100.

PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. 10 to 20 ft. Tree-like shrub. Clusters of white flowers in May; hop-like fruit hangs till midwinter. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$8 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

QUERCUS alba. WHITE OAK. 70 to 150 ft. The Oaks are all in demand for use as lawn and street trees, being the most majestic of deciduous forest trees, and long-lived. None are of very rapid growth, though in good soil they keep pace with most other trees. Oaks hold their leaves late and the autumn hues are brilliant and lasting. The White Oak is one of the best. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

bannesteri. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Quercus cerris. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

coccinea. SCARLET OAK. 75 to 160 ft. Of noble proportions and the finest perhaps of all, particularly in the fall, the finely cut foliage turning brilliant scarlet. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., 70 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 for 100.

laurifolia. LAUREL OAK. 60 to 100 ft. Very pleasing laurel-like foliage. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

macrocarpa. BUR OAK. 80 to 160 ft. One of the most beautiful of Oaks, with massive growth and heavy foliage. Acorns large, in a mossy cup. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

palustris. PIN OAK. 70 to 120 ft. Tree of especial beauty, much used for avenue planting and stands in streets well. Lower branches drooping. Finely cut leaves turn a deep scarlet, sometimes yellow in fall. Transplants easily. 4 to 6 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$45 per 100.

prinus. CHESTNUT OAK. 60 to 100 ft. The large leaves are chestnut-like. A fine large species. Dull yellow or brown leaves in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each, \$4 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 75c. each, \$6 for 10.

rubra. RED OAK. 75 to 150 ft. One of the most handsome and rapid-growing of our native species. Leaves turn rich red or brown. 2 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 60c. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

RHAMNUS caroliniana. BUCKTHORN. 10 to 30 ft. Shrub in the North, but quite a tree in the South. Gray bark and dark yellow-green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ROBINIA hispida. SWEET PEA SHRUB. 3 to 6 ft. Bright pink flowers on hairy stems. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

hispida rosea. 3 to 6 ft. A rare variety of the preceding, with paler flowers and smoother stems. 6 to 12 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

kelseyi. ALLEGHANY MOSS LOCUST. New species, 2 to 5 ft. Introduced by us, and a fine variety, with leaves much like the yellow locust and bright pink clusters of flowers. 6 to 12 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.



The beautiful Tree Andromeda, *Oxydendrum arboreum*

Kelsey's Hardy American Plants

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, continued

ROBINIA pseudacacia. YELLOW LOCUST. 50 to 80 ft. Medium-sized tree with feathery foliage and drooping racemes of very fragrant pea-shaped flowers. Cut back when transplanting. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

viscosa. PINK-FLOWERING LOCUST. 12 to 40 ft. Sometimes makes a considerable tree, with spreading growth and pink-rose flowers in great profusion. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

ROSA arkansana. 1 to 2 ft. Densely covered with slender bristles. A pretty species. June and July. 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

blanda. MEADOW ROSE. 2 to 4 ft. The native. Roses are valuable garden plants, free from disease and of easy culture. Nearly all the species are very showy, and should be planted in large masses. The foliage of many varieties colors shades of red and brown in late summer and autumn. Our collection is very fine. Fruit usually red and always showy. *R. blanda* has large pink flowers and smooth stems. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

carolina. SWAMP ROSE. 1 to 8 ft. Thick, strong growth and bright pink, fragrant flowers. June and July. A good wet-ground species. 6 to 12 in., 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

humilis. PASTURE ROSE. 1 to 2 ft. Weak, often procumbent growth. Rosy pink flowers in early June. 6 to 12 in., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100; 12 to 18 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

lucida. 12 to 18 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

lucida alba. 1 to 4 ft. White variety. Very fine. 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

nitida. 1 to 3 ft. Slender stems covered with weak spines. Flowers bright pink and showy. 6 to 12 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Rosa nutkana. WASATCH ROSE. 1 to 4 ft. A rare western species. Stout stems; large, solitary flowers and fruit. 6 to 12 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

pesocarpa. A good western species. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

rugosa. JAPANESE ROSE. 3 to 5 ft. Not native. Well known and planted largely; bright pink. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

rugosa alba. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

rubiginosa. SWEET BRIAR. 4 to 6 ft. Not native. Well-known, old-fashioned, aromatic Rose of gardens, now naturalized. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. 5 to 12 ft. One of the most beautiful of the genus. Climbing or covering ground or walls. Profusion of beautiful rose-pink flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

woodsii. 4 to 8 ft. Low, bushy, western species. Delicate white or pink flowers. 6 to 12 in., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

RUBUS canadensis. DEWBERRY. 1 to 2 ft. White. All the Rubus are useful for shrubberies and have showy flowers and fruit. 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

cuneifolius. SAND BLACKBERRY. 1 to 2 ft. White. 12 to 18 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

deliciosus. CANON BLACKBERRY. 1 to 3 ft. Beautiful lobed leaves and in June covered with clouds of snow-white flowers almost as large as single roses. Very hardy. 6 to 12 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

dumetorum. Hardy Rocky Mountain species. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

hispidus. 6 to 12 in. White. Leaves crimson in autumn. Nearly evergreen. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

laciniatus. 6 to 8 in., Not native. White. Strong grower, elegant cut leaves. 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

odoratus. FLOWERING RASPBERRY. 3 to 5 ft. Splendid plant for massing and quick effect. Large, showy leaves and rosy purple blossoms. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

spectabilis. 6 to 12 in., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100.

SAMBUCUS canadensis. COMMON ELDER. 4 to 10 ft. Fine shrub for massing. Showy cymes of white flowers in June and July and black-purple fruit. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100.

pubens. RED-BERRIED ELDER. 2 to 12 ft. Very showy flowers in May and handsome bright red fruit in June. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

SASSAFRAS officinale. The Sassafras is one of our choicest trees. Golden yellow flowers cover the tree and the foliage colors brilliant yellows. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

SORBUS (Pyrus) americana. AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH. 15 to 30 ft. Prized for its white blossoms and clusters of bright scarlet ornamental fruit in autumn and winter. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

SPIRÆA opulifolia. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

salicifolia. MEADOW SWEET. 2 to 4 ft. Flowers white, in June or July. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

tomentosa. STEEPLE BUSH. 2 to 4 ft. Fuzzy, dense, upright rose-colored panicles in June and July. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

tomentosa alba. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

STAPHYLEA trifoliata. 12 to 18 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Rosa setigera, the Prairie Rose, a native of great value for massing

Grown in the Carolina Mountains

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, continued

STERCULIA plantanifolia. VARNISH TREE. Not native. 2 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Stuartia pentagyna. SOUTHERN STUARTIA. 6 to 15 ft. This, the so-called "American Camellia," is one of the most rare and beautiful of all North American shrubs. Erect, well-foliaged and with large, axillary flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with white creamy petals, deeply crenulated in the margins, resembling the single camellia. June.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	55 00
4 to 6 ft.	1 50	12 00	100 00

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. SNOWBERRY. 4 ft. A shrub much used for massing. Showy white-berried fruit. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

symphoricarpus. CORAL BERRY. 2 to 5 ft. Smaller berries which are red and thickly clustered. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

TAXODIUM distichum. SOUTHERN CYPRESS. 30 to 70 ft. Found growing in southern swamps and along rivers this famous "Bald Cypress," strange to say, thrives well even in dry limestone soil and is perfectly hardy in the North. It makes a tall, slender, spiry tree, striking in appearance. 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts. each.

TILIA americana. AMERICAN LINDEN. 60 to 125 ft. Foliage thick and glossy. Yellow flowers clustered, small and fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

heterophylla. WHITE BASSWOOD. 45 to 70 ft. Our mountain species, with leaves silvery white underneath. A beautiful ornamental. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 60c. each, \$5 for 10.

ULMUS americana. AMERICAN ELM. 75 to 120 ft. A typical American tree of lofty growth, assuming many different shapes, each distinct and charming. One of the few avenue trees to "meet" overhead. Turns brown or yellow in fall. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Stuartia pentagyna, the American Camellia

VACCINIUM corymbosum. HIGH-BUSH BLUEBERRY. 5 to 10 ft. Swamp variety of high growth. All the Vacciniums are highly prized for the brilliant autumn coloring of the foliage. Corymbosum is one of the best and largest growers. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

erythrocarpon. 3 to 4 ft. From the highest mountains. A rare sort, with deep pink flowers and fruit. 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

hirsutum. HAIRY HUCKLEBERRY. 2 to 4 ft. Very rare species introduced by us. Stem, leaves and berries covered with hairs. Foliage deep shades of red in autumn. 6 to 12 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; 12 to 18 in., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

(oxyccoccus) **macrocarpon.** AMERICAN CRANBERRY. See page 10 for description. Strong clumps, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$6 for 100. \$50 per 1,000.

pallidum. MOUNTAIN BLUEBERRY. 2 to 8 ft. Southern mountain variety of the well-known Blueberry. Fine fruit. 6 to 12 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 12 to 18 in., clumps, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100.

pennsylvanicum. DWARF BLUEBERRY. 1 to 2 ft. Fine fall colorings of dark red shades. 6 to 12 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

stamineum. DEERBERRY. 2 to 4 ft. Thick growth and light green leaves. Very large, showy clusters of greenish white flowers and green fruit turning purplish.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
12 to 18 in.	30	2 00	15 00
18 to 24 in., clps.	50	4 00	35 00
2 to 3 ft., clps..	75	6 00	

VIBURNUM acerifolium. MAPLE-LEAVED. 3 to 6 ft. Slender shrub of neat habit; white flowers. Its greatest beauty is in the rich claret color the handsome three-lobed leaves assume in late autumn.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
1 to 2 ft., clumps.	35	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft., clumps.	50	4 00	30 00

alnifolium (lantanoides). HOBBLE BUSH. 3 to 10 ft. Large, showy flowers and clusters of black fruit. Leaves large, conspicuous and color gorgeously in early fall through shades of yellow to deep bronzes and reds. One of the very best of all the Viburnums, especially in partial shade. 1 to 2 ft., 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.



Viburnum acerifolium, showy fruit and brilliant foliage in autumn

Kelsey's Hardy American Plants

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, continued

Viburnum cassinoides. SHAWNEE HAW.
4 to 15 ft. White flowers in June and
conspicuous clusters of blue-black
fruit in fall.

	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
1 to 2 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00	20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00
4 to 6 ft., clumps	1 00	8 00	70 00

dentatum. 6 to 15 ft. Bushier
sort than preceding. May and
June. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each,
\$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to
4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10,
\$30 per 100.

lantana. WAYFARING TREE.
15 to 20 ft. White flowers. 1
to 2 ft., 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10.

molle. 8 to 12 ft. One of the
best. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4
for 10, \$35 per 100.

nudum. 6 to 15 ft.
Flat heads of white
flowers in June. 3
to 4 ft., 40 cts. ea.,
\$3 for 10.

oxyccocus (opulus). **Viburnum cassinoides**
8 to 12 ft. Scarlet
fruit. 2 to 3 ft.,
35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 to 4
ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

prunifolium. BLACK HAW. 10 to 25 ft. Tall
species, with shining foliage and large fruit.
May. 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25
per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10,
\$40 per 100.



Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.

YELLOW-
ROOT. 1 to

4 ft. Undoubtedly the finest American
undershrub for planting
under trees, along roadways,
walks and borders, or where
conditions of extreme moist-
ure prevail. Finely cut foli-
age remains a good green till
autumn, when it turns shades
of orange and yellow. Now
used by thousands in parks
and private grounds. Pecul-
iar brown-purple flowers in
pendulous racemes, appear
early. 6 to 12 in., clumps,
20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12
per 100, \$90 per 1,000; 12 to
18 in., clumps, 35 cts. each,
\$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100,
\$140 per 1,000.

**XANTHOXYLUM ameri-
canum.** PRICKLY ASH. 8
to 35 ft. Large pinnate
leaves with tropical effect.
Flowers before the leaves
appear, yellow greenish.
April or May. 1 to 2 ft., 40
cts. each, \$3 for 10.

XOLISMA (Andromeda) **ligus-
trina.** PRIVET ANDROMEDA.
3 to 12 ft. Racemes of white flowers crowded
in naked panicles. Apr. 1 to 2 ft., clumps, 30 cts.
each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

**Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Leucothoes, Galax,
Rare Ericaceæ, Lillies, Trilliums, etc., in car-
load lots for mass planting.**

Hardy Native Vines and Climbers

AMPELOPSIS. See Parthenocissus.

BIGNONIA crucigera. CROSS VINE. 20 to 60 ft.
Orange. Compound evergreen leaves. A showy
vine. 6 to 12 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10
per 100.

CEBATHA carolina. CAROLINA MOONSEED. 5 to 12
ft. Fruit red and very showy. A good climber.
6 to 12 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

CELASTRUS punctata. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50
for 10, \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$2 for 10,
\$15 per 100.

scandens. BITTERSWEET. 12 to 25 ft. Orange.
Fruit bright scarlet, hanging till late. Fine for
stone walls and banks. 6 to 12 in., 20 cts. each,
\$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each,
\$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

CLEMATIS coccinea. SCARLET CLEMATIS. 5 to 10
ft. Scarlet bell-shaped flowers. June to July.
40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

crispa. PURPLE CLEMATIS. 4 to 12 ft. Bluish pur-
ple. One of the best. Flowers from May till Aug.
35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

douglasii. Rare western species. 40 cts. each.
ligusticifolia. WESTERN VIRGIN'S BOWER. 5 to 15
ft. White. Fine sort, much like *C. virginiana*.
50 cts. each.

paniculata. 10 to 30 ft. Not native. White. Very
fragrant showy sort, no less in fruit than in flower.
Rapid grower. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$16 per 100.

scottii. MOUNTAIN LEATHER FLOWER. Rare. 3 to
12 ft. One of the finest spring sorts. Flowers
deep blue, foliage silky gray and seed-heads very
conspicuous. 50 cts. each.

virginiana. VIRGIN'S BOWER. 10 to 35 ft. White.
One of the fastest growers and fine for covering
walls, trellises and in shrubbery. Flowers July to
Aug. followed by remarkable plumed seed-heads.
20 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

DIOSCOREA villosa. WILD YAM. 6 to 15 ft. Showy
clusters of three-winged fruit in fall. Its large
leaves turn yellow in autumn. 20 cts. each, \$1.25
for 10, \$8 per 100.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens. CAROLINA YELLOW
JASMINE. Delightfully fragrant flowers, bright
yellow and very showy in March and April. Quite
hardy if afforded winter protection. 50 cts. each,
\$4 for 10.

HUMULUS lupulus. HOP VINE. 10 to 20 ft. Not
native. Yellow. For outbuildings, and an indis-
pensable, very rapid-growing vine. 15 cts. each,
\$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

IPOMEEA pandurata. MOONFLOWER. 2 to 12 ft.
White and purple. A good vine for stone walls
and for ground work. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

LONICERA dioica. SMOOTH-LEAVED HONEYSUCKLE.
6 to 50 ft. Purplish. Flowers June to Aug. Large,
connate leaves. This variety makes a good
standard weeper 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for
10, \$12 per 100.

japonica, var. halliana. HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE.
10 to 30 ft. Not native. White or pink. Fine for
ground cover and banks. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10,
\$10 per 100.

sempervirens. CORAL HONEYSUCKLE. 10 to 30 ft.
Scarlet or yellow. Dark evergreen leaves and
trumpet flowers, yellow within. May to Oct.
1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

MENISPERMUM canadense. CANADA MOONSEED.
6 to 12 ft. White. Flowers in June to July.
Showy black fruit, like frost grapes. Valuable
climber. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Parthenocissus (Ampelopsis) en- gelmanni.

SCARLET VIRGINIA CREEPER. 15 to
50 ft. This is the clinging form of the
well-known Virginia Creeper, and was introduced
by us several seasons ago. The leaves are much
thinner and smaller than in the ordinary variety,
the whole plant lacking the coarseness that char-
acterizes *P. quinquefolia*, and it clings to walls
like the ivy. The fall coloring is exceedingly bril-
liant and vastly superior to the common form,
which is not used where the new variety is known
and can be had. 2 yrs., 15c. each, \$1 for 10, \$8
per 100; 3 yrs., 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

quinquefolia (virginica). VIRGINIA CREEPER.
15 to 50 ft. Larger leaves than the preceding and
a rank, rapid grower. Strong, 15 cts. each, \$1 for
10, \$8 per 100.

POLYGONUM cillinode. FRINGED BINDWEED.
Remarkably rapid-growing ground or stone wall
cover. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

Grown in the Carolina Mountains

Hardy Native Vines and Climbers, continued

TECOMA grandiflora. GREAT TRUMPET VINE. 20 to 40 ft. A beautiful species, bearing large, yellowish scarlet flowers. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.
radicans. SCARLET TRUMPET CREEPER. 20 to 40 ft. Scarlet. June. Fine large leaves. Rapid grower. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

VITIS • GRAPE

All the Grapes are indispensable vines of many uses. Their large, handsome cut leaves and showy fruit, as well as very fragrant flowers which come early, combine to give them a place filled by no other vines. Of great hardiness and usually high climbers, they can be used for arbors, walls and trellises, and particularly for covering dead or growing trees, where they produce a beautiful effect by their graceful festooned growth. They stand the smoke and soot of cities well.

VITIS aestivalis. SUMMER GRAPE. 15 to 40 ft. Grapes black; leaves large, entire or deeply lobed. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
cordifolia. FROST GRAPE. 20 to 60 ft. Grapes are small and black. Showy. Deeply cut foliage. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Heterophylla. We could not leave out this graceful vine, which is of Japanese origin and of the greatest value for arbors, walls, trellises or woodland. The long clusters of white or blue-tinged fruit hang through the winter, but its especial charm is the foliage of light green, each leaf being delicately incised, or cut. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

indivisa. CUT-LEAVED GRAPE. 10 to 20 ft. Very ornamental rapid growth. See Salem Price-List.

labrusca. FOX GRAPE. 20 to 60 ft. Very ornamental. Large grapes and leaves. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100.

monticola. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

riparialis. 6 to 12 in., 40 cts. each.

vulpina. SWEET-SCENTED GRAPE. 15 to 30 ft. Bluish black fruit. 1 to 2 ft. 40 cts. each.

WISTARIA chinensis. I have added the Wistarias to my list, for they are vigorous, hardy vines of greatest value. This species has pale purple flowers and is the common one usually seen. See Salem Price-List.

frutescens. LILAC-PURPLE. Large racemes of very showy flowers in May or June. Very rapid grower. 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

multijuga. JAPANESE WISTARIA. The white variety with clusters sometimes 2 ft. long. A remarkably fine species. See Salem Price-List.



The Grass Pink, *Limodorum tuberosum*

Cypripediums and Other Hardy Native Terrestrial Orchids

A most charming group of showy and curious plants, and easy to grow if given proper conditions of soil and location. But they are shy wildlings and many of them are rare and local. A rich, peaty soil, rather moist, with shade, best favors the growth of most species, and some even love the bog, such as the delightful *Cypripedium reginæ*, the dainty *Pogonias*, *Calopogon* and *Habenarias*, though all these thrive well in the rich, shady garden.

APLECTRUM spicatum. PUTTY ROOT. 1 to 2 ft. A curious orchid. Greenish brown flowers, flecked with white and purple. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ARETHUSA bulbosa. 6 to 9 in. A bog species, very showy. A large terminal purple fragrant flower on a slender stem. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. MOCCASIN FLOWER. 6 to 12 in. Lip rose-purple, rarely white. Large purple flowers with thick clusters of leaves. May and June. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

Californicum. 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10.

fasciculatum. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Cypripedium hirsutum. LARGE YELLOW LADIES' SLIPPER. 1 to 2 ft. Bright yellow flowers, called slippers, sometimes three to five on each stem. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

montana. FRAGRANT LADY'S SLIPPER. 1 to 2 ft. A delicate species from the northwest. Flowers purple and white in June. 40c. each, \$3.50 for 10.

parviflorum. SMALL YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER. 1 to 2 ft. Fragrant yellow flowers in May and June, resembles *hirsutum*, though smaller. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Cypripedium reginæ (spectabile). The Queen of Hardy Orchids, sepals and petals pure white, pouch rose-color.

Kelsey's Hardy American Plants



Cypripedium hirsutum,
bright yellow and
easily established

Photographed by H. P. K.

Cypripediums and Other Hardy Native Terrestrial Orchids, con.

Cypripedium reginae (spectabile). SHOWY LADY'S SLIPPER 1 to 2 ft. The handsomest and one of the rarest of hardy orchids. The broadly ovate sepals and petals are pure white, while the large, inflated pouch is a beautiful soft rose-color. A strong grower, preferring peat soils. Succeeds well in the rhododendron bed or in the bog. June and early July. 1 to 2 crowns, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; 3 to 4 crowns, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$45 per 100; 5 to 6 crowns, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Habenaria ciliaris. YELLOW-FRINGED ORCHIS. 1 to 2 1/2 ft. Bright orange-yellow; the most handsome species of *Habenarias*; very free bloomer. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$7 per 100.

hookeriana. HOOKEER'S ORCHIS. 8 to 15 in. Yellowish green, in early May. Large, showy leaves, spreading flat on the ground. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

psycodes. SMALLER PURPLE-FRINGED ORCHIS. 1 to 3 ft. Bright purple. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Limodorum (Calopogon) tuberosum. GRASS PINK. 1 to 1 1/2 ft. Pink-purple. Very showy and of easy cultivation. See illustration. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$7 per 100.

ORCHIS spectabilis. SHOWY ORCHIS. 4 to 12 in. Upper lip pink-purple, lower lip white. Very showy flower in May. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.

PERAMUM (Goodyera) pubescens. RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN. 6 to 20 in. Low clusters of white-veined leaves. White flowers spiked. July. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100. **repens.** 6 to 9 in. A low, sturdy evergreen, with beautifully mottled prostrate leaves. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Hardy American Herbaceous Perennials

INCLUDING LILIES, TRILLIUMS, FERNS, SARRACENIAS, BOG AND WATER PLANTS, HARDY CACTI AND ERYTHRONIUMS

Orders for most American bulbs should be in by August and not later than October 10. Where possible, all do best planted in the fall, yet many lilies and other bulbs do well if planted early in spring. Most bulbous plants make the best effect planted in masses, or at least considerable quantities of a single species or variety. Send for special bulb list, to be published in summer.

In this list will be found a variety of Hardy Herbaceous plants that will give a showy succession of bloom from early spring to late autumn. Nearly all are of easiest culture. We have endeavored to give a short, accurate description of each, with color of flower, height as found in a wild state, and time of blossoming. Most of these herbaceous plants will often reach, and sometimes exceed, the maximum size given under cultivation.

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights usually attained by the plants in their wild state.

Five bulbs or plants of a kind may be ordered at 10 rates, 50 at 100 rates, or 500 at 1,000 rates.

ACONITUM reclinatum. TRAILING WOLFSBANE. 2 to 8 ft. Rare Alleghany species. Aug. White.

uncinatum. WILD MONK'S HOOD. 2 to 4 ft. Flowers make a brilliant display. Blue. June to Aug.

ACORUS calamus. SWEET FLAG. 2 to 6 ft. Yellowish green. Good for shallow water and bog.

ACTÆA alba. WHITE BANEERRY. 1 to 2 ft. Compound leaves 1 foot across. White flowers and berries. Flower-stalk red. May. 25 cts. each \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

rubra. RED BANEERRY. 1 to 2 ft. April and May. Berries cherry-red. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

ALLIUM cernuum. NODDING WILD ONION. 1 to 2 ft. Rose-colored. June. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

tricoceum. WILD LEEK. 4 to 15 in. Greenish white.

AMSONIA amsonia. 2 to 4 ft. Panicked cymes of pale blue flowers. A good border plant. May and June. Bluish.

ANGELICA curtisii. ANGELICA. 2 to 3 1/2 ft. Tall plant with fine cut foliage. August.

AQUILEGIA canadensis. WILD COLUMBINE. 1 to 2 ft. Showy cut leaves, useful for rockery. April and June. Scarlet-yellow inside.



Habenaria ciliaris

Prices. Unless otherwise indicated, the prices of all herbaceous perennials are, 15c. each, \$1 for 10, \$7 per 100. All offered are strong plants.

Grown in the Carolina Mountains

Hardy American Herbaceous Perennials, continued



Chrysamphora californica
Photographed at Highlands Nursery

Aquilegia chrysantha. Rocky Mountain species; very showy. 20c. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

ARALIA nudicaulis. VIRGINIAN SASSAPARILLA. 9 to 18 in. Green flowers in June. Fruit dark purple. *quinquefolia.* See Panax.

racemosa. AMERICAN SPIKENARD. 3 to 6 ft. Widely branched; large, decomposed leaves. White panicle flowers. Striking plant. July.

ARCHANGELICA hirsuta. 2 to 8 ft. Medicinal plant with large, showy cut leaves.

ARISÆMA triphyllum. JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT. 10 in. to 3 ft. Curious flowers in May. Green, often with purple and white stripes or spots. Scarlet fruit.

ARTEMISIA gracilis. WORMWOOD SAGE. 10 to 20 in. Especially valuable for its fine silvery foliage. Yellow or purplish. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Aruncus (Spiraea) aruncus. GOAT'S BEARD. 3 to 7 ft. Panicles of white flowers and sharply cut leaves in May and June.

ASARUM macranthum. SMALL HEART LEAF. 3 to 5 in. Curious brown purplish flowers in June. Thick fragrant leaves, often mottled white.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. BUTTERFLY WEED. 1 to 2 ft. Brilliant orange or red. One of our showiest herbaceous plants. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

ASTER. The hardy Asters are indispensable, being, together with the Goldenrods or Solidagos, the great late summer and fall flowers. They range from white to deep blue. I offer a fine collection, in following species, at 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10 \$7 per 100:

cordifolius, curtisii, divaricata, ericoides pilosa macrophylla, puniceus, porterii, umbellatus.

ASTILBE decandra. Panicle white flowers.

BAPTISIA australis. BLUE WILD INDIGO. 4 to 6 ft. Very conspicuous. July. Indigo-blue. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

tinctoria. YELLOW INDIGO. 2 to 4 ft. Yellow. Abundant flowers in June. Showy.

BICUCULLA (Dicentra) cucullaria. SOLDIER'S CAP. 5 to 10 in. White-tipped cream. Delicate divided leaves. *canadensis.*

Bicuculla eximia. WILD BLEEDING HEART. 1 to 2 ft. Rose-colored blossoms, appearing from spring until autumn. Forms thick clumps. Very light feathery foliage of exceptional beauty. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

HARDY CACTI

A strange group of plants, noted for their odd shapes, equipment of stiff, barbed spines, flowers of unrivaled brilliancy, and powers of resisting extremes of drought and cold. They will not endure stagnant moisture at the roots, however, especially in winter, and a dry situation on banks or in the rockery is, therefore, desirable, and they thrive in a sandy or rocky limestone soil. Hardy Cacti are remarkably free from disease and insect pests. We offer some of the best species known. All are of low or prostrate growth.

CACTUS missouriensis. Plant dwarf; yellow or salmon flowers, followed by scarlet berries. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ECHINOCACTUS simpsoni. HEDGEHOG CACTUS. Shell-pink to bright rose. Plant nearly hidden by different-colored spines. Very beautiful. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

"Perpetual Snow." Rosy flowers, pure white spines. Rare. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

ECHINOCEREUS viridiflorus. GREEN-FLOWERED CEREUS. Covered with beautiful, red, purple and white spines. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

OPUNTIA arenaria. Large yellow flowers. Joints round, with long white- or straw-colored spines. 25 cts. \$2 per 10.

camanchica. COMANCHE CACTUS. Showy, with yellow flowers and crimson fruit, which hangs till winter. Has long, stout spines of many beautiful shades. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

cymochila. Fruit purple; free bloomer. Rare, fine species. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

greenii. Fruit purple. Abundant bloomer. Few spines. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

phaeacantha major. A new, large sort with smooth purplish joints and very long, purple or black spines. Rapid-growing, forming large clumps with yellow flowers and deep crimson fruit. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

polyacantha. MANY-SPINED OPUNTIA. Exceedingly showy, with long, white, brown, purple or black spines. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

CALTHA palustris. MARSH MARIGOLD. Striking yellow water or bog plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

leptosepala. A valuable western species. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100.

CAMPANULA divaricata. CAROLINA HAREBELL. Delicate pale blue, bell-shaped flowers in July. For rockery or border. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

CAREX fraseri. FRASER'S SEDGE. 10 to 18 in. Most curious flowers, with whitish spikes, appearing in March or April. Large evergreen leaves. Very rare. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

CASSIA marylandica. WILD SENNA. 3 to 8 ft. Large, cassia-like leaves and clusters of yellow flowers in Aug.

CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides. BLUE COHOSH. 1 to 3 ft. Showy blue fruit, divided leaves.



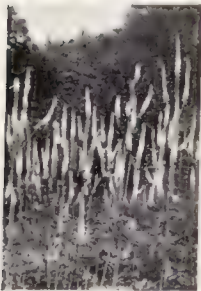
Hardy Cacti

Prices. Unless otherwise indicated, the prices of all herbaceous perennials are, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7 per 100. All offered are strong plants.

Kelsey's Hardy American Plants

Hardy American Herbaceous Perennials, continued

Chamaelirium luteum. BLAZING STAR. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A wand-like raceme of small white flowers in June. A dainty and showy plant.



Cimicifuga racemosa

purple flowers. A rare bog plant, very interesting. Mulch with sphagnum moss. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

CHROSPERMA muscætoxicum. FLY-POISON. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. White. April. Long grass-like leaves. Very conspicuous spikes of flowers.

CICUTA maculata. WATER HEMLOCK. 3 to 6 ft. White. Finely cut leaves; very large. Wet locations.

Cimicifuga americana. AMERICAN BUG-BANE. 3 to 5 ft. Panicked racemes of showy white flowers. August and September. Showy divided leaves. A splendid plant for massing and for under trees.



Eupatorium ageratoides

CHELONE glabra. WHITE TURTLE-HEAD. 1 to 3 ft. White, tinged with rose. For bog; also grows well in dry ground. Elegant plant. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

LYONT. LYON'S TURTLE-HEAD. 1 to 3 ft. Red or rose-purple. Beautiful bog plant. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

CHRYSAMPHORA (Darlingtonia) **californica.** CALIFORNIA PITCHER PLANT. See cut, page 27. 6 to 12 in. Nodding

Cimicifuga racemosa. BLACK SNAKEROOT. 3 to 8 ft. Racemes of fruit, sometimes 3 feet long. Large, showy, compound leaves. July. White.

CLINTONIA borealis. YELLOW CLINTONIA. 6 to 15 in. Greenish yellow flowers; showy. An Alpine species. Plant with Rhododendrons.

umbellata. WHITE CLINTONIA. 8 to 18 in. Delicate white flowers, speckled with green or purplish dots. Very fragrant. June.

COLLINSONIA canadensis. Light yellow flowers.

CONVALLARIA majalis. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. 4 to 9 in. One-sided nodding fragrant blossoms in early spring. Native American form.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. LANCE-LEAVED TICKSEED. 1 to 2 ft. Free, showy bloomer. July. Yellow. **major.** WOOD TICKSEED. 2 to 3 ft. Divided leaves and yellow flowers in July.

roseus. 1 to 2 ft. Rose-colored flowers in July and Aug.

verticillata. WHORLED TICKSEED. 1 to 2 ft. Very finely cut leaves. July and September. Free bloomer.

Dionaea muscipula. VENUS' FLY-TRAP. 4 to 20 in. A most

curious and rare insectivorous plant with extraordinary irritable leaves, furnished with sensitive hairs, which, when touched, induce the leaves to close forcibly, holding fast any venturesome insect. The small, white flowers are in clusters on the ends of stems 4 to 6 inches high. Very interesting for the winter garden and to study. Pot in sandy loam or swamp moss, keeping moist, or plant outside with the Sarracenias, and mulch heavily in winter.



Dodecatheon media

DIOSCOREA villosa. WILD YAM. 6 to 15 ft. Pale greenish yellow. Showy clusters of three-winged fruit in fall. Its large leaves turn yellow in autumn.

DIPHYLLEIA cymosa. UMBRELLA LEAF. 1 to 2 ft. May. Large, showy lobed leaves. Beautiful white flowers; later dark purple showy fruit. Wet ground, but not bog. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

DISPORUM lanuginosum. HAIRY DISPORUM. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. May. Greenish on recurring stem, red, drooping fruit later. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

EPIGEA repens. See under Low, Evergreen Ground Covers. Established clumps, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

ERYTHRONIUM. There are no more beautiful woodland flowers than the Dog-tooth Violets, and they are easily grown. Summer or fall planting is most desirable.

albidum. WHITE ADDER'S TONGUE. 6 to 12 in. Plant in moist ground. April.

americanum. YELLOW ADDER'S TONGUE. 6 to 12 in. Large, bright lily-like flowers rising from green mottled leaves. April. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100.

californicum. Cream-colored flowers in racemes. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100.

Prices. Unless otherwise indicated, the prices of all herbaceous perennials are, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7 per 100. All offered are strong plants.

Grown in the Carolina Mountains

Hardy American Herbaceous Perennials, continued

Erythronium grandiflorum. Pacific coast species. Large, yellow flowers. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100.

hartwegii. Light yellow, orange center. 10 cts. each 75 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100.

hendersonii. Pale purple, deeper shades toward center. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100.

revolutum. White or tinged with purple. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Eupatorium ageratoides. WHITE SNAKE-ROOT. 1 to 4 ft. Corymbs of pure white flowers in late summer; are of special use in massing.

Eupatorium perfoliatum. COMMON THOROUGH-WORT. 2 to 5 ft. Fine gray-white flowers and conspicuous foliage.

Eupatorium purpureum. TRUMPET WEED. 3 to 10 ft. Large panicles of purple flowers. Very showy. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

EUPHORBIA corollata. FLOWERING SPURGE. 10 in. to 3 ft. Pure white involucre around a small greenish plant in summer. One of the best low bloomers.

FERNS, HARDY NATIVE SPECIES

Our Hardy Fern collection is quite complete, and further important additions will soon be made, especially of rare species. As a rule, give shady, moist location, preferably on northern exposures, in the shrubbery or under trees. Some species love a wet bog. A rockery is incomplete without some of the species. Many Ferns thrive particularly well in the rhododendron bed. We can give suggestions of value in this direction. The sizes following the names indicate the variation



Fronds of Hardy Native Ferns



Dicksonia punctilobula

in heights attained by the Ferns in their wild state. Under cultivation they usually reach the heights given.

Lower prices in larger quantities than here offered on application

ADIANTUM pedatum. MAIDENHAIR FERN. 1 to 2 ft. One of the finest. Delicate forked fronds. Give rich soil and moist, partially shaded location for best results. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

ASPLENIUM ebenium. 8 to 15 in. Fine for rockery. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

filix-foemina. LADY FERN. 1 to 3 ft. Finely cut fronds of great beauty. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

thelypteroides. SILVERY SPLEENWORT. 2 to 3½ ft. A rather large, erect Fern, with dark green fronds and silvery fruit dots. One of the finest of the Lady Fern group. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

trichomanes. MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT. 3 to 8 in. Another dainty species with narrow fronds. Evergreen. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

BOTRYCHIUM dissectum. CUT-LEAVED GRAPE FERN. 8 to 16 in. Low species, finely cut fronds. Evergreen. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

virginianum. VIRGINIA GRAPE FERN. 4 in. to 2 ft. Triangular-shaped fronds, deeply cut.

Prices. Unless otherwise indicated, the prices of all herbaceous perennials are, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7 per 100. All offered are strong plants.

Kelsey's Hardy American Plants

Hardy American Herbaceous Perennials, continued

Hardy Native Ferns, continued

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus. WALKING FERN. 4 to 9 in. A peculiar and interesting species. Name derived from its strange habit of rooting at the tips of its fronds, which bend over and form plantlets, thus making a complete carpet. Evergreen. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera. BLADDER FERN. 1 to 2½ ft. Very narrow, slender, delicate species, forming bulblets on the ends of the fronds. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

fragilis. BRITTLE FERN. 4 to 10 in. A delicate Alpine Fern, fine for rockwork. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

DICKSONIA punctilobula. HAY-SCENTED FERN. 1 to 3 ft. A beautiful Fern for massing in open or shaded situations; completely covers the ground with fragrant, finely cut, delicate fronds, which often color a rich clear yellow in the fall.

DRYOPTERIS acrostichoides. DAGGER FERN. 9 to 18 in. The dark, rather coarsely cut fronds lie prostrate in winter.

angustifolia. 9 to 18 in. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$8 per 100.

goldieana. GOLDIE'S FERN. 2 to 4 ft. Noble, large, and one of the showiest of the family. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

marginalis. SHIELD FERN. Evergreen; smooth, thick green fronds.

munitum. CHAMISSOS SHIELD FERN. Fine evergreen species from the Pacific coast. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

nevadense. A fine sort from the Rocky mountains. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

novboracensis. NEW YORK FERN. 1 to 2 ft. Lanceolate pale green fronds.

spinulosa. SPINULOSE SHIELD FERN. 1 to 2 ft. Evergreen, finely cut fronds. One of the very best.

thelypteris. MARSH SHIELD FERN. 1 to 2½ ft. Narrow-fronded marsh species; very useful. 25 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10.

LYGODIUM palmatum. CLIMBING FERN. 1 to 3 ft. Peculiar climbing sort, with round, heart-shaped, lobed leaves. A beautiful and rare species. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ONOCLEA sensibilis. SENSITIVE FERN. 1 to 4½ ft. A variable Fern of strong growth and good for damp places. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea. CINNAMON FERN. 1 to 5 ft. All the Osmundas are large, heavy ferns of highest ornamental value, producing great green fronds. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

claytonia. CLAYTON'S FERN. 2 to 6 ft.

gracilis. 2 to 4 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

regalis. ROYAL FERN. 2 to 6 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

PELLÆA atropurpurea. PURPLE-STEMMED CLIFF BRAKE.

4 to 12 in. The Pellæas are small, dainty Ferns for rockwork and thrive on limestone cliffs. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10

gracilis. SLENDER CLIFF BRAKE. 2 to 5 in. Smooth fronds, delicate and slender. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PHEGOPTERIS dryopteris. OAK FERN. 9 to 18 in. Broadly triangular fronds.

hexagonoptera. BROAD BEECH FERN. 7 to 12 in. Fronds usually broader than long; triangular in shape.

POLYPODIUM vulgare. POLYPODY. 3 to 10 in. Hardy evergreen Fern covering rocks.

PTERIS aquilina. EAGLE FERN. 2 to 4 ft. The common brake. A large and showy species

WOODSIA ilvensis. RUSTY WOODSIA. 4 to 10 in. Tufted species, growing in rocks. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

obtus. BLUNT-LOBED WOODSIA. 6 to 15 in. Broad, short fronds. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

WOODWARDIA areolata. NET-VEINED CHAIN FERN 1 to 2 ft. Moist situations. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

virginica. VIRGINIA CHAIN FERN. 1 to 2 ft. A good species for the bog garden.

Gentiana andrewsii. CLOSED GENTIAN. 1 to 2 ft. Bright blue, closed flowers 1 inch long in September.

GERANIUM fremontii. 12 in. Good western species. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

maculatum. ALUM ROOT. 1 to 2 ft. Large, showy perennial with cut leaves. April to July. Light purple.

GEUM radlatum. MOUNTAIN AVENS. 6 in. to 2 ft. June. Yellow. Showy rock plant.

HELENIUM autumnale. SWAMP SUNFLOWER. 2 to 6 ft. Handsome, fall perennial. A blaze of gold. Aug. and Sept.

HELIANTHUS strumosus. WOOD SUNFLOWER. 3 to 7 ft. Yellow. One of our best single Sunflowers.

HELONIAS bullata. SWAMP PINK. 4 to 7 in. Purple. A rare bog plant, easily grown and very showy in early April.

HEPATICA acuta. SHARP-LOBED HEPATICA. 6 to 9 in. White and purple, early March.

hepatica. ROUND-LOBED HEPATICA. 6 to 9 in. Blue, purplish or nearly white flowers in early spring.

HEUCHERA americana. ALUM ROOT. 2 to 3 ft. Large-lobed leaves.

pubescens. DOWNY HEUCHERA. 1 to 3 ft. June and July.

sanguinea. CORAL BELLS. 1 to 1½ ft. Bright scarlet flowers all summer. Very showy. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Gentiana andrewsii



Grandfather Mountain

Prices. Unless otherwise indicated, the prices of all herbaceous perennials are, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7 per 100. All offered are strong plants.



Grown in the Carolina Mountains

Hardy American Herbaceous Perennials, continued

Heuchera villosa. HAIRY HEUCHERA. Good rockery plant, giving effect all summer. Aug. to Sept.

HIBISCUS, "Crimson Eye." 3 to 5 ft. White, with crimson center.

militaris roseus. Variety with rose-colored flowers.

moscheutos. SWAMP ROSE MALLOW. 4 to 7 ft. Handsomest, with crimson eye. Grows well in wet places. Light rose-color or white.

HYDRASTIS canadensis. GOLDEN SEAL. 1 ft. Greenish white. A medicinal herb of great value.

Iris cristata. CRESTED DWARF IRIS. 3 to 5 in. May. Bright blue flowers, beautifully crested. Clumps, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$8 per 100.

lacustris. Dwarf Lake Iris. 3 to 5 in. Blue.

missouriensis. 12 to 18 in. Lilac-purple. A pretty species. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

pseudacorus. 2 to 3 ft. Bright yellow. Showy foliage.

Iris verna. DWARF IRIS. 3 to 5 in. Very fragrant, bright blue flowers in early April.

versicolor, 2 to 3 ft. Light blue.

LACINARIA (Liatris) cylindracea. BLAZING STAR. 1 to 2½ ft. Handsome rose-purple flower-heads. Aug.

pycnostachya. BUTTON SNAKEROOT. 2 to 4 ft. Long spikes of rose-purple flower-heads. Aug. and Sept.

scariosa. 3 to 6 ft. Stem stout, flower-heads large, purple.

spicata. DEVIL'S BIT. 2 to 6 ft. Purple flower-heads in long spikes. Aug.

spicata pumila. 1 to 2 ft. Very showy mountain variety. July and Aug.

squarrosa. 2 to 4 ft. Reddish purple.



Lilium superbum
(see page 32)

LEPTANDRA virginica. CULVER'S ROOT. 2 to 7 ft. Panicked spikes of showy, nearly white flowers. July and Aug.

LEUCOCRINUM montanum. SAND LILY. Bulbous plant from Colorado. Clusters of pure white, fragrant flowers in early spring. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

LIATRIS. See Lacinaria.



Hibiscus

HARDY AMERICAN LILIES

This group of plants is one of the most indispensable for showy effects. They thrive in the more open places and produce most gorgeous results in summer when planted in masses, as nearly all plants should be for best effects. Lilies require rich soil, with plenty of moisture, but well drained, and make a grand show planted among rhododendrons or other shrub evergreens or in a deciduous shrub border. For best effects, Lilies and Trilliums should be planted in masses of hundreds, if not thousands.

LILIUM bolanderi. 1 to 3 ft. Slender, deep red, with purple dots. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

canadense, var. flava. WILD YELLOW LILY. 2 to 5 ft. Yellow or orange, usually spotted with brown. July.

canadense, var. rubra. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

carolinianum. A beautiful new species of the recurved type, with orange and very fragrant flowers. Usually from one to three flowers on a stem. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

catesbaei. SOUTHERN RED LILY. 1 to 2 ft. Scarlet, with dark purple and yellow spots. Erect. Early spring. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

columbianum. COLUMBIA LILY. 1½ to 3 ft. A rare species from Oregon with reddish yellow flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

grayi. 1½ to 3 ft. Introduced by me in 1888, it has proven the leader in the bell-shaped type of hardy Lilies. Dark red-brown petals beautifully spotted. An exquisite species and very rare. Bulbs are never large. 20 cts. each \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.



Iris versicolor. Photographed by H. W. Merkel

Prices. Unless otherwise indicated, the prices of all herbaceous perennials are, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7 per 100. All offered are strong plants.

Hardy American Lilies, continued

Lilium humboldtii. 4 to 5 ft. Reddish orange, spotted purple. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100.



Lilium humboldtii



Lilium washingtonianum purpureum

humboldtii, var. magnificum. 4 to 8 ft. One of the best and of easy culture. Orange-red, purple and crimson markings. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 for 10.

humboldtii, var. bloom-erianum. Quite similar to preceding, but with small stem and bulb. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 for 10.

kellogii. 3 to 4 ft. Revolute type, pink, dotted purple. Fragrant. 40c. each, \$3.50 for 10.

maritimum. A dark red bog species. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

pardalinum. 2 to 4 ft. Orange-red flowers. A tall western species. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

parryi. 3 to 5 ft. Slender, lemon-yellow, and very fragrant. Rare. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

parviflorum. Small bog species. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10.

parvum. 1 to 2 ft. Yellow species from California. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10.

parvum, var. luteum. Clear yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10.

philadelphicum. WOOD LILY. 1 to 3 ft. Another erect species, very hardy. May and June. Reddish orange-purple spots. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

puberulum. HUMBOLDT'S LILY. 3 to 5 ft. A rare Californian species, with reddish orange flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

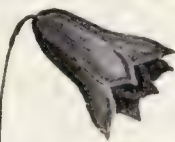


Lilium carolinianum (see page 31)

Lilium roezlii. Reddish orange, dotted maroon. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

rubescens. 6 to 12 ft. White, dotted purple, changing to wine color. 40 cts. each, \$3.75 for 10.

speciosum (lancifolium). HARDY JAPANESE LILY. 3 to 4 ft. Branching habit. Pure white or spotted with deep crimson. In bloom from August until frost. See Salem Price-List.



Lilium candense
(see page 21)



Lilium grayi
(see page 31)

superbum. TURK'S CAP LILY. 3 to 6 ft. No description will do justice to this magnificent American Lily. Golden recurved petals, the flowers in perfect pyramids, often 40 on a single stalk. A clump of them is literally a blaze of scarlet and gold. First size, 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100; second size, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7 per 100.

washingtonianum. 2 to 6 ft. A rare Californian species, with fragrant white flowers, tinged with purple. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. 2 to 4½ ft. Showy, close racemes of scarlet flowers. July to September.

syriatica. BLUE CARDINAL FLOWER. 1 to 3 ft. Strong-growing species with large blue flowers.



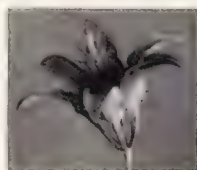
Lilium speciosum

MEDEOLA virginicum.

MELANTHIUM parviflorum.

virginicum. BUNCH FLOWER. 2½ to 5 ft. Panicles of showy cream-colored flowers.

MERTENSIA virginica. BLUE BELLS. 1 to 2 ft. May; rich purple-blue. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



Lilium philadelphicum

MIMULUS ringens.

SQUARE-STEMMED MONKEY FLOWER. 1 to 3 ft. Light blue, good bog plant. July and September.

Monarda didyma. OSWEGO TEA. 1 to 3 ft. Bright scarlet and extremely showy. Thrives in moist or dry soil. July and August.

clinopodia. 1 to 3 ft. Flesh-colored.

flistulosa. 1 to 3 ft. Lilac.

NYMPHÆA (Nuphar) advena. Thick, cordate leaves and small, bright yellow flowers, in ponds. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ORONTIUM aquaticum. GOLDEN CLUB. 6 to 24 in. Golden. For growing in mud or slow-running streams. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

OXYCOCCUS macrocarpon. See Vaccinium.

Panax quinquefolium. GINGSENG. 8 to 15 in. Well known as the great Chinese medicinal herb, now becoming rare and local. The roots enormously valuable under cultivation for export. Special price-list and illustrated circular on the subject on request. Flowers white or greenish. Fruit bright red. July. First size, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Send for Special Price-List.

PHLOX maculata. WILD SWEET WILLIAM. 1½ to 3 ft. June and July. Pink-purple. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Prices. Unless otherwise indicated, the prices of all herbaceous perennials are, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7 per 100. All offered are strong plants.

Grown in the Carolina Mountains

Hardy American Herbaceous Perennials, continued

Phlox pilosa. DOWNY PHLOX. 1 to 2 ft. May and June. Pink-purple or rose-color; rarely white. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

subulata. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

subulata alba. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

PHYSTEGIA virginiana. LION'S HEART. 2 to 4 ft. June. Rose or flesh color, variegated with purple.

virginiana, var. alba. White variety. 2 to 4 ft.

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum. MAY APPLE. 1 to 2½ ft. White. Very large, peltate leaves. Shady situation.

POLYGONATUM biflorum. HAIRY SOLOMON'S SEAL. 8 in. to 3 ft. Nearly white, with curved stems. May and June.

Polygonatum commutatum. SOLOMON'S SEAL. 2 to 8 ft. Panicked racemes of drooping flowers on very long stems. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Porteranthus stipulatus. AMERICAN IPECAC. 1 to 2 ft. Handsome cut foliage and flowers pure white or rose-tinted. One of the finest of our native plants to mass. Blossoms in early summer.

POTENTILLA tridentata. THREE-TOOTHED CINQUE-FOIL. 1 to 12 in. Leaves color bright purple; white flowers. July and August. Rockery

PYROLA rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAVED WINTER-GREEN. 6 to 20 in. July. White.

RHEXIA virginica. DEER GRASS. 1 to 1½ ft.

SAGITTARIA latifolia. BROAD-LEAVED ARROW-HEAD. 4 in. to 4 ft. White.

SARRACENIAS

A conspicuous and highly interesting class of insectivorous plants, of great value in landscape work and for bog gardens. As pot-plants, they are easily grown, and are so striking in color and structure of leaf and flower, and curious in their habit of catching insects, as to fill the observer with wonder. They thrive in bogs or planted in sphagnum moss and peat. We have



Sarracenia drummondii
Photographed at Highlands Nursery



Monarda (see page 32)
Photographed at Highlands Nursery

seen acres of the beautiful *S. flava* growing in its native habitat, the erect golden leaves 2 to 3 feet high, making a unique and brilliant landscape effect, heightened in time of flowering by the large, drooping blossoms. The leaves of all the species are so conspicuous as to be taken for flowers.

SARRACENIA catesbaei. 6 to 12 in. A new species, resembling *flava*, though very much smaller. Greenish yellow leaves and yellow flowers. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

drummondii. DRUMMOND'S PITCHER PLANT. 2 to 2½ ft. Leaves erect, variegated with white on top. Flowers white, with purple. Very conspicuous. April. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

flava. TRUMPET-LEAF. 1 to 3 ft. Bright yellow leaves. Large, nodding yellow flowers, 2 to 3 in. Very showy bog plant. April and May. 25 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$10 per 100.

minor (variolaris). SPOTTED TRUMPET-LEAF. 6 to 12 in. Erect, trumpet-shaped leaves, broadly winged, spotted with white. Yellowish summit flowers in May. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

psittacina. PARROT-BEAKED PITCHER PLANT. 1 ft. Short, spreading leaves, broadly winged, variegated with white spots. Purple flowers in April or May. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

purpurea. NORTHERN PITCHER PLANT. Deep-purple. The only northern species. Large, purple flowers, nodding on a stalk 1 foot high. Prostrate pitcher-shaped leaves. May. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

rubra. RED TRUMPET-LEAF. Reddish purple flowers in May. Erect, slender, narrow-winged leaves with purple veins. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

SAXIFRAGA micranthidifolia. LETTUCE SAXIFRAGE. 1 to 3 ft. White. Damp locations or bog.

SCROPHULARIA marilandica. MARYLAND FIG-WORT. 3 to 10 ft. Greenish purple. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Prices. Unless otherwise indicated, the prices of all herbaceous perennials are, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7 per 100. All offered are strong plants.



Sarracenia psittacina (see page 33)
Photographed at Highlands Nursery

Hardy American Herbaceous perennials, continued

SEDUM telephioides. AMERICAN ORPINE. 6 to 12 in. June. Flesh color. Rockery or damp places. Very fleshy leaves.

telephium. ORPINE. 6 to 10 in. July. Purple.

ternatum. WILD STONECROP. 3 to 8 in. June. White.

SHORTIA galacifolia. See under Ground-covering Plants.

SILENE stellata. STARRY CAMPION. 2 to 3½ ft. Panicles of white showy flowers in summer.

virginica. FIRE PINK. 1 to 2 ft. One of the showiest herbaceous plants. June to Aug. Deep crimson. 25 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

SMILACINA racemosa. See Vagnera.

SOLIDAGO canadensis. 2 to 4 ft. One of the most showy and satisfactory species known. Yellow flower-heads, large and dense.

Other species—*bootii*, *bicolor*, *erecta*, *blomerata*, *lanceifolia*, *nemorocalis*, *odora*, *patula*, *pallida*, *pubens*, *rugosa*, *ruprestris*, *virgaurea*.

SPARGANIUM ramosum. For bog garden.

Spigelia marilandica. 6 to 15 in. A brilliant plant, the scarlet flowers with yellow centers in one-sided cymes. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

STACHYS aspera.

STEIRONEMA ciliatum. FRINGED LOOSESTRIFE. 1 to 4 ft. Bright yellow flowers in July.

STOKESIA cyanea. 4 to 8 in. Light blue; resembles a passion flower.



Sarracenia purpurea (see page 33)

Stenanthium robustum. MT. FEATHER FLEECE. 3 to 5 ft. Tall, with extremely showy panicles often 2 feet long. This is one of our recent introductions, and is, without doubt, a plant that will be used by thousands when known. The pure white flowers are borne on graceful compound panicles, often 2 to 3 feet long, and a clump of these plants makes a show equaled by few herbaceous plants of any description.

THALICTRUM dioicum. EARLY MEADOW-RUE. 1 to 2 ft. Purple or greenish flowers. April and May. Elegant cut foliage.

Thermopsis caroliniana. SOUTHERN THERMOPSIS. 3 to 5 ft. Yellow flowers in terminal racemes. May and June. Extremely showy plant for massing. **montana.** 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. **rhombifolia.** 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

THEROFON aconitifolium. ACONITE SAXIFRAGE. 1 to 2 ft. White flowers and cymes and palmately cut leaves. July. Along streams.



Foliage of 7 species of Pitcher Plant
Photographed at Highlands Nursery

TRADESCANTIA pilosa. ZIGZAG SPIDERWORT. 1 to 3 in. Blue. June to August. **montana.**

TRAUTVETTERIA carolinensis. FALSE BUGBANE. 2 to 3 ft. Alternate lobed leaves. Cymes of white flowers. Early summer, along streams.

TRILLIUM cernuum. NODDING WAKE ROBIN. 8 to 10 in. Petals wavy, recurved. Large, broad leaves. April. White or pink.

erectum. ERECT WAKE ROBIN. 8 to 16 in. Large, red fruit, very ornamental. Brown-purple, often greenish. April and May. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

erectum album. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Trillium grandiflorum. LARGE-FLOWERED WAKE ROBIN. 8 to 18 in. The finest and largest species. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, in April and May. One of our best early spring flowers. White, turning rose-color or marked with green. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

ovatum. A rare Pacific coast species. Flowers much like *T. grandiflorum*. Large, ovate leaves. 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

nivale. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

recurvatum.

sessile californicum. White. A beautiful Californian species.

sessile, var. Snow Queen.

Prices. Unless otherwise indicated, the prices of all herbaceous perennials are, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7 per 100. All offered are strong plants.



Grown in the Carolina Mountains

Hardy American Herbaceous Perennials, continued

Trillium stylosum. NODDING TRILLIUM. 1 to 1½ ft. Our rarest mountain species. April and May. Large, wavy petals of beautiful pink.

undulatum. PAINTED WAKE ROBIN. 8 in. Earliest, blooming in April. Showy flowers and fruit. White, with purple stripes. 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

TRIOSTEUM perfoliatum. HORSE GENTIAN. 2 to 4 ft. June. Brownish purple. A coarse, hairy perennial. Shrub borders.

TYPHA angustifolia. NARROW-LEAVED CAT-TAIL. 5 to 10 ft. Similar to the last species, but with narrower leaves and taller growth. Light brown spikes. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

latifolia. BROAD-LEAVED CAT-TAIL. 2 to 6 ft. A stout marsh plant, sometimes growing in running water. Dark brown spikes. Gives quick effects. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

UNIFOLIUM canadense. TWO-LEAVED SOLOMON'S SEAL. 2 to 7 in. Small, white flowers on recurved stems, growing usually in green moss or dead leaves. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

UVULARIA perfoliata. PERFOLIATE BELLWORT. 6 to 20 in. Pale yellow. Early spring. Flowers showy.

grandiflora. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

sessilifolia. SESSILE-LEAVED BELLWORT. 6 to 18 in. May. Yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

VAGNERIA racemosa. WILD SPIKENARD. 1 to 3 ft. Berries pale red, speckled purple. White flowers, showy racemes.

VERATRUM viride. INDIAN POKE. 2 to 8 ft. Yellowish green plant, with very large, showy leaves appearing in early spring. Damp ground.

VERNONIA novaboracensis. IRON-WEED. 3 to 6 ft. From July to September this fine composite gives a show of deep purple flowers in large corymbs. Fine for massing, where a tall, late bloomer is desired. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

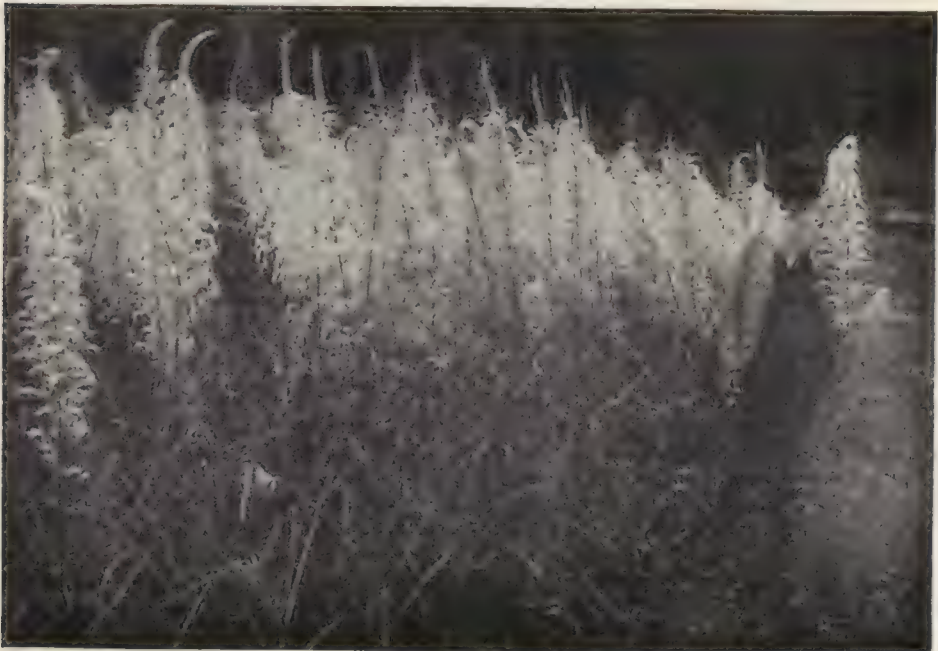


Solidago (see page 34)

Photographed at Highlands Nursery

VERONICA officinalis. SPEEDWELL. 3 to 10 in. Light blue. A prostrate creeper, with pubescent leaves and pale blue flowers in summer. Veronicas do well in shade.

serpyllifolia. THYME-LEAVED SPEEDWELL. 2 to 10 in. Pale blue; makes a pretty carpet of green in July.

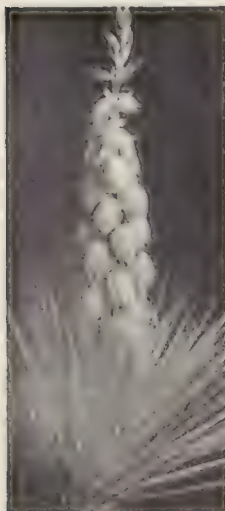


Stenanthium robustum (see page 34). The Mountain Feather Fleece.

Photographed by Harlan P. Kelsey, at Highlands Nursery

Prices. Unless otherwise indicated, the prices of all herbaceous perennials are, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7 per 100. All offered are strong plants.

Kelsey's Hardy American Plants



Yucca glauca

Hardy American Herbaceous Perennials, continued

VIOLA blanda. A small, low species, with orbicular leaves, the white flowers sweet-scented and tinged with purple.

canadensis. CANADA VIOLET. 3 to 14 in. Flowers white and purplish. May to August.

cucullata. BLUE VIOLET. 6 to 12 in. Blue, sometimes variegated with white. A sturdy sort, blooming all summer. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

hastata. YELLOW VIOLET. 5 to 12 in. Small, rare, blooms early.

pedata. BIRD'S-FOOT VIOLET. 3 to 6 in. Showy, light blue flowers.

pedata, var. bicolor. 3 to 6 in. Very handsome variety. Two upper petals deep violet, velvety. Rare. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAVED VIOLET. 2 to 4 in. Flowers yellow, striped with purple. Very large, prostrate leaves in earliest spring.

sagittata. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

YUCCA filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. 2 to 10 ft. Showy plant for massing. White. Flowers in July. Very large panicles.

filamentosa, var. concava. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

flaccida. 2 to 6 ft. Makes large clumps and produces abundant, tall panicles of showy white flowers in July and August. Clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

glauca. BEAR-GRASS. 2 to 4 ft. Very narrow, stiff leaves. May and June. White. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

XEROPHYLLUM asphodeloides. TURKEY BEARD. 2½ to 5 ft. Long, grass-like leaves, from which rises a tall spike of white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ZIGADENUS leimanthoides. 2 to 4 ft. White heads of flowers in June and July. Very showy. 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Prices. Unless otherwise indicated, the prices of all herbaceous perennials are, 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$7 per 100. All offered are strong plants.

WHEN ORDERING

Use enclosed Order Sheet when possible, and, in writing, always give your full address and plain shipping directions; otherwise we use best judgment, but assume no responsibility.

Terms are cash with order from all unknown correspondents, or satisfactory reference.

Five plants may be selected at 10 rate; 50 plants at 100 rate; 500 plants at 1,000 rate.

Remittances. Remit by Bank Draft, P. O. Order, Express Money Order, or Registered Letter at my risk. Foreign remittances by Post Office Money Order on Boston, Mass., office, or by Bank Draft on New York or Boston.

Shipping Season is usually from October 1 to December 1, and from March 15 to May 15 for most nursery stock. Many bulbs can be sent in August and September, and Evergreens, large Rhododendrons and Kalmias in August and early September. **Shipments** from **Highlands Nursery** are made from **Pineola, N. C.**, freight station, and from **Salem Branch, Salem, Mass.**

"Collected" clumps of Rhododendrons, Kalmias and other collected stock for carload shipment may be billed out from other local stations.

The best possible Freight and Express Rates will always be secured.

Packing is carefully done for shipment to any part of the world, but our responsibility ceases on delivery of packages to the forwarding companies in good condition, and any loss or damage should be collected from delivering company. We are glad to aid in this when promptly notified. No charge is made for packing when order is selected from this Catalog and accompanied with remittance.

Errors. We are glad to rectify any error in filling order if complaint is entered on receipt of goods. After 10 days no claim can be entertained.

Guarantee. All trees and plants are guaranteed true to name and in good condition on leaving our Nurseries. Any plant wrongly named will be replaced with the true variety as ordered, but no guarantee, expressed or implied, makes us liable for more than its original invoice value.

All stock is Nursery-grown unless specially noted. Special selection at either Nursery will be charged for according to value of specimens. I send out no poor stock.

Catalogs. Special circulars and catalogs are published from time to time, and will be mailed on request. Always address.

Owner **HIGHLANDS NURSERY**
in the Carolina Mountains
3,800 feet elevation, and
SALEM BRANCH NURSERY

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner
SALEM, MASS.

More sent on request

(SHIPPING POINT, PINEOLA, N. C.)

Shipping Instructions

Amount Enclosed _____ Date _____ Signed _____

NOTE.—UNLESS ORDERED OTHERWISE, SHIPMENTS ARE MADE DIRECT FROM HIGHLANDS NURSERY, LIMITED QUANTITIES AND VARIETIES ONLY BEING CARRIED IN SALEM.
A PRICE-LIST OF MY SALEM BRANCH NURSERY WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST.

[illegible]

[illegible]

From _____

HARLAN P. KELSEY,

Owner, Highlands Nursery

SALEM,

Hardy American Plants

MASS., U. S. A.

Highlands Nursery, 3,800 feet in the Carolina Mountains

The largest collection of Hardy American plants in existence. New and rare species secured for exacting lists. Please write.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner, Salem, Mass.



I am glad to help customers make up lists of native plants for any location, and to suggest plans. Always state just the amount you wish to expend, if possible, or the effect desired. Pleased customers are my best advertisement.

Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, etc., in car lots. "Collected" plants are good, but I can supply magnificent specimens of nursery-grown stock which are infinitely better, if you want finished results. I am glad to give all possible information to aid you in deciding just what you want.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, OWNER
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

HIGHLANDS NURSERY
SAGINAW, N. C.
SALEM BRANCH NURSERY



AZALEA VASEYI
SEE PAGE 12
INTRODUCED BY
HARLAN P. KELSEY